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~~1917 EDITION~~

The Anti-Prohibition Manual

A SUMMARY OF FACTS AND
FIGURES DEALING WITH
PROHIBITION

1917

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The Anti-Prohibition Manual

*A Summary of Facts and
Figures Dealing With
Prohibition*

1917

APR - 2 1917

NATIONAL
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

301 UNITED BANK BUILDING
CINCINNATI, OHIO



N213a
1911

Are You Directly or Indirectly ? Interested in the Liquor Business •

NATIONAL PROHIBITION would mean the loss of \$262,000,000 revenue to the Treasury of our National Government.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION would mean the loss of \$21,000,000 revenue to the various States of the Union.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION would mean the loss of \$6,600,000 revenue to the various Counties of the United States.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION would mean the loss of \$52,000,000 revenue to the Municipalities of the United States. Most of our American municipalities are bonded to the limit; our cities cannot bear the burden of additional taxes.

WHO will make up this revenue lost through NATIONAL PROHIBITION?

WHAT PART WILL YOU ? HAVE TO PAY •

INTRODUCTION.

HIS is the Third Anti-Prohibition Manual. Its predecessor was published for the year 1916, and two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) copies were distributed throughout the United States.

The success of the 1916 Manual has led us to issue a new, up-to-date edition. We wish to thank those who have said kind things and who have "boosted" our original effort. We hope to continue in this edition to deserve your good will.

These pages were compiled with but one purpose in view.

They are intended to furnish a quick and easy means of answering arguments offered in support of Prohibition.

Within these pages may be found the answer to practically every argument presented to date by the Anti-Saloon League or other Prohibition forces.

An effort has been made to compile the facts contained, in a concise, clear and brief manner. This book should be the constant companion of the members of the trade, their employees, and their friends. The statements contained are authentic and should be of value and interest to students as well as the average reader.

Education has solved many questions, but one must know before he can transmit knowledge.

Take this little book; read it; become familiar with its contents and—USE IT.

EDITOR.

THE FOLLOWING STATES REJECTED
STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION ON A
POPULAR VOTE.

States	Election Date	Votes for Prohibition	Votes Against Prohibition	Majority Against
Arkansas.....	Sept. 9, 1912	69,390	85,358	15,968
California.....	Nov. 3, 1914	355,536	524,781	169,245
California.....	Nov. 7, 1916	436,639	538,200	101,561
Maryland.....	Nov. 7, 1916	60,420	114,674	54,254
Missouri.....	Nov. 8, 1910	207,281	425,406	218,125
Missouri.....	Nov. 7, 1916	294,288	416,826	122,538
Ohio.....	Nov. 3, 1914	504,177	588,329	84,152
Ohio.....	Nov. 2, 1915	484,965	540,377	55,412
Pennsylvania..	June 18, 1889	296,617	484,644	188,027
Texas.....	July 22, 1911	231,096	237,393	6,297
Vermont.....	Mar. 7, 1916	18,503	31,667	13,164

THE FOLLOWING FIFTEEN STATES TRIED
PROHIBITION, BUT LATER RETURNED
TO LICENSE AND REGULATION.

Table Gives Dates When Prohibition Law Was
Adopted and Repealed.

Alabama—1907-1911.
Connecticut—1854-1872. ✓
Delaware—1855-1857.
Illinois—1855 (repealed the same year).
Indiana—1855 (soon abandoned).
Iowa—1884 (abandoned in a few years).
Massachusetts—1855-1870.
Michigan—1853-1876.
Nebraska—1855-1861.
New Hampshire—1855-1889.
New York—1855-1857. ✓
Ohio—1855 (repealed the same year).
Rhode Island—1853-1863; also, 1886-1889.
South Dakota—1889-1895.
Vermont—1852-1903. ✓

DRINK "WINE OF CARDUI."

EVIDENCE presented before Federal Judge Carpenter, of Chicago, in the case of John A. Patten, prominent Prohibitionist and manufacturer of Wine of Cardui at Chattanooga, and the American Medical Association, revealed that Patten's so-called "Wine" contains 20% alcohol, and was used for beverage purposes in "dry" territory.

THE FOLLOWING STATES TRIED AND RE- PUDIATED PROHIBITION AND THEN REJECTED LATER PROPOSALS.

Table Gives Dates When Prohibition Law Was Adopted and Rejected.

Connecticut—1854-1872; 1889, rejected second proposal.

Indiana—1855, soon repealed; 1882, rejected second proposal.

Ohio—1855-1855; November 3, 1914, rejected second proposal; November 3, 1915, again defeated prohibition.

Massachusetts—1855-1870; 1889, rejected second proposal.

Rhode Island—1853-1863—1886-1889.

Vermont—1852-1903; 1916, rejected second proposal.



Alcoholic beverages form a part of the regular rations served to the German soldiers in the Western war zone.

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS INCREASES DURING ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE CONVENTION.

J. H. LARIMORE, Mayor of Westerville, O., made an official call this morning on Mayor William Riddle, of Atlantic City.

"Our arrests for drunkenness have increased since your convention came to town," said Mayor Riddle.

"Is that so?" said Mayor Larimore.

"Yes. You know when you start in to tell a man that he mustn't do a certain thing, and keep on telling him, he wants to go out and do that very thing."

Then the Mayors talked woman suffrage.—*New York World*.

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION—FROM TABLE 364—U. S. STATISTICAL ABSTRACT—1915.

Period.	Population 1850-1914.	Distilled Spirits Consumed Total Proof Gallons	Wines Consumed, Total Total Gallons.	Malt Liquors Consumed Total Gallons.	Total Consump- tion of Wines and Liquors.	Total Consump- tion per capita of Beer, Wine and Whiskey
1850	23,191,876	51,833,473	6,316,371	36,563,009	94,712,853	4.08
1860	31,443,321	89,968,651	10,804,687	101,346,669	202,120,007	6.43
1870	38,558,371	79,895,708	12,225,067	204,756,156	296,876,931	7.70
*1871-80	44,668,478	62,032,085	20,859,695	309,666,658	392,558,432	8.79
*1881-90	56,885,771	76,375,208	27,518,873	647,180,365	751,074,446	13.21
*1891-95	66,369,000	91,788,686	26,346,208	1,018,007,688	1,136,142,582	17.12
1896	70,254,000	70,725,745	18,701,405	1,113,465,966	1,202,893,116	17.12
1897	71,592,000	73,029,948	38,271,478	1,069,640,208	1,180,941,634	16.50
1898	72,947,000	81,594,293	20,568,023	1,164,500,101	1,266,662,417	17.37
1899	74,318,000	87,433,442	26,360,499	1,136,380,908	1,250,174,849	16.82
1900	75,994,575	97,356,864	29,988,467	1,222,387,104	1,349,732,435	17.76
1901	77,612,569	103,455,338	28,396,520	1,259,060,444	1,390,912,302	17.65
1902	79,230,563	107,726,141	49,763,920	1,382,369,176	1,539,859,237	19.14
1903	80,848,557	117,669,954	38,238,818	1,450,308,350	1,606,217,122	19.57
1904	82,466,551	121,087,387	43,311,217	1,499,378,215	1,663,776,829	19.87
1905	84,084,545	120,869,649	35,059,717	1,538,526,610	1,694,455,976	19.85
1906	85,702,533	127,851,583	46,485,223	1,700,421,221	1,874,758,027	21.55
1907	87,320,539	140,084,436	57,738,848	1,822,313,525	2,020,136,809	22.79
1908	88,938,527	125,379,314	52,121,646	1,828,732,448	2,006,233,408	22.22
1909	90,556,521	121,130,036	61,779,549	1,752,634,426	1,935,544,011	21.06
1910	92,174,515	133,138,684	60,548,078	1,851,666,658	2,045,353,420	22.19
1911	93,792,509	138,585,989	63,859,232	1,966,911,754	2,169,356,975	22.79
1912	95,410,503	139,496,331	56,424,711	1,932,531,184	2,128,452,226	21.98
1913	97,028,497	147,745,628	55,327,461	2,030,347,372	2,233,420,461	22.68
1914	98,646,491	143,447,227	52,418,430	2,056,407,108	2,252,272,765	22.50
1915	100,264,485	127,159,098	32,911,909	1,855,524,284	2,015,595,291	19.80

* Average for this period.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE LIQUOR INDUSTRY.

From U. S. Statistical Abstract, 1915—Page 192—Table No. 133.

Census Year 1909	Distilled Liquors	Malt Liquors	Vinous Liquors	Totals
No. of establishments.....	313	1,414	290	2,317
Proprietors and firm members.....	563	639	236	1,438
Salaried employees.....	1,335	11,507	579	13,421
Wage earners.....	6,430	54,579	1,911	62,920
Total	8,328	66,725	2,726	77,779
Capital	\$72,450,000	\$671,158,000	\$27,908,000	\$771,516,000
Salaries	1,988,000	22,804,000	863,000	25,655,000
Wages	3,074,000	41,206,000	972,000	45,252,000
Cost of materials.....	35,977,000	96,596,000	6,626,000	139,199,000

The above figures simply show the magnitude of the business of manufacturing malt, distilled and vinous liquors. Here the Anti-Saloon League year book stops.

To obtain a fair estimate of the liquor industry, other facts must be taken into consideration. There are the thousands of wholesale liquor dealers; thousands of retail liquor dealers; thousands of saloons and proprietors of the same. All this capital invested, rightly comes under the heading of the liquor industry.

Furthermore, the bartenders, clerks, stenographers, teamsters, etc., employed in these businesses are all part of the industry. Also the bottle factories and cork factories must be counted.

Hence, it is plain that 771 million dollars does not, by any means, represent the entire capital invested, nor do the figures in the Government table represent the entire amount of labor employed or wages paid, by the liquor industry.

PROHIBITION STATES—HISTORY.

States	Population	Law Passed	Law in Effect	Votes For	Votes Against	Majority
Alabama	2,138,093	Jan. 14, 1915	July 1, 1915	By Act of Legislature		
Arizona	204,354	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1915	25,887	22,743	3,144
Arkansas	1,574,449	Feb. 6, 1915	Jan. 1, 1916	By Act of Legislature		
Colorado	799,024	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	129,589	118,017	11,572
Georgia	2,609,121	Mar. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1908	By Act of Legislature		
Idaho	325,594	Feb. 1915	Jan. 1, 1916	By Act of Legislature		
Iowa	2,224,771	Nov. 2, 1880	Nov. 23, 1880	By Act of Legislature		
Kansas	1,690,949	Nov. 7, 1916	April 30, 1918	92,302	84,304	7,988
Michigan	2,810,173	Feb. 1908	Dec. 31, 1908	353,378	284,754	68,624
Mississippi	1,797,114	Sept. 11, 1911	Sept. 11, 1911	By Act of Legislature		
>Maine	742,371	Nov. 7, 1916	Dec. 31, 1918	60,853	60,095	758
Montana	376,053	Nov. 7, 1916	Dec. 31, 1918	102,776	73,890	28,886
Nebraska	1,192,214	Nov. 7, 1916	May 1, 1917	146,574	117,132	29,442
North Carolina	2,206,283	Jan. 31, 1908	Jan. 1, 1909	113,612	69,416	44,196
South Carolina	1,515,400	Sept. 14, 1915	Dec. 31, 1915	41,735	16,809	24,926
North Dakota	577,056	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 2, 1889	18,552	17,393	1,159
Oklahoma	1,657,155		1907	130,361	112,258	18,103
Oregon	672,765	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	136,842	100,362	36,480
South Dakota	583,888	Nov. 7, 1916	July 1, 1917	65,338	53,340	11,998
Tennessee	2,184,789	Jan. 1909	July 1, 1909	By Act of Legislature		
Virginia	2,061,612	Sept. 22, 1914	Nov. 1, 1916	94,251	63,886	30,365
Washington	1,141,990	Nov. 3, 1914	Jan. 1, 1916	189,840	171,208	18,362
West Virginia	1,221,119	Nov. 1912	July 1, 1914	164,945	72,603	92,342

FORMER PRESIDENT TAFT ON TEMPERANCE.

DECLARING himself in favor of temperance, former President Taft, through the columns of the Los Angeles Times, strikes a blow at the intemperance of prohibition.

His remarks on this question are as follows:

"I believe in temperance, and what I want to avoid is that the men who do not believe in temperance and the men who are moderate in their views of everything should not be ground between the top and the nether millstone of the extremes on both sides of that question; that the intolerance, that the tyranny, political and otherwise, of the saloon-keeper, the brewer, distiller influence, the liquor dealers' influence, should not rouse the community to a point of indignation where we should have the extremes of a community roused and insisting on adopting the passage of laws and the attempted enforcement of laws that could not in fact be enforced, and then leave us in a demoralized condition where everybody knows that everybody feels that the laws are not being enforced.

Opposed to Extremes.

"Therefore, I am opposed to either saloon-keeper rule or to the extreme of prohibition.

"Now, let's have a system of local option where in a community they will support the enforcement of law.

"Let us deal with the matter in a common sense way: Let us deal with human nature as it is. Understand what the conditions are and then adopt the laws to ameliorate them. Do not put a lot of laws on our statute books that we know in our hearts we can't enforce—just an attempt to fool the people.

"It is true that it is pretty hard to steer a medium line. It is pretty hard to recognize abuse and attempt to restrain on the one hand, and on the other to use some remedy that is impossible and an extreme, and to attempt to enforce the same."

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

1808—First total abstinence society founded in America by William Clark.

1813—Society for Suppression of Intemperance organized in Maine.

1826—Society for Promotion of Temperance founded.

1851—Maine adopted Prohibition law—first state to do this.

1852—Vermont follows Maine.

1853—Rhode Island and Michigan adopt Prohibition.

1854—Connecticut adopts Prohibition.

1855—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Delaware, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio and Illinois adopt Prohibition.

Illinois, Indiana and Ohio repealed the law in the same year.

Wisconsin refused a Prohibition law.

1857—New York and Delaware repeal Prohibition law.

1861—Nebraska repealed the Prohibition law.

1863—Rhode Island repudiated the Prohibition law.

1869—National Prohibition Party organized.

1870—Massachusetts repudiated the Prohibition law.

1872—Connecticut repealed the law.

1876—Michigan repeals Prohibition.

First effort made for Federal Prohibition Law.

1880—Kansas goes “dry” by 7,998 majority.

1882—Indiana defeats efforts to impose Prohibition.

1884—Iowa adopted Prohibition and abandoned it in a few years.

1886—Rhode Island again tries Prohibition.

1887—Michigan refuses Prohibition the second time.

Texas refuses a Prohibition law.

1889—New Hampshire and Rhode Island repeal their Prohibition laws.

Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts defeat efforts to impose Prohibition laws.

South Dakota adopts Prohibition.

North Dakota adopted Prohibition by 1,159 majority.

1890—Nebraska defeats Prohibition proposal by 29,436 majority.

1893—Anti-Saloon League founded in Ohio.

1895—South Dakota repeals Prohibition by 6,991 majority.

1903—Vermont returns to license.

1907—Oklahoma adopts Prohibition.

Georgia “dry” by act of Legislature.

Alabama “dry” by act of Legislature.

1908—North Carolina adopts Prohibition.
Mississippi “dry” by act of Legislature.

1909—Tennessee “dry” by act of Legislature.

1910—Missouri defeats Prohibition proposal.
Florida defeats Prohibition by 4,600 majority.
Oregon defeats Prohibition by 20,000 majority.

1911—Maine retains Prohibition by bare majority of 758 votes.
Texas defeats Prohibition by 6,297 majority.
Alabama repeals the Prohibition law.

1912—Arkansas refuses Prohibition by 15,968 majority.

1914—Arizona, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, West Virginia and Virginia adopt Prohibition.
Ohio, Texas and California defeat Prohibition proposals.
The Hobson Resolution for National Prohibition defeated in Congress.

1915—Alabama, Idaho and Iowa adopt State-Wide Prohibition laws by legislative enactment.
The Legislatures of New Hampshire, Wyoming, Minnesota, Florida and Michigan defeated State-Wide Prohibition bills.
South Carolina adopted State-Wide Prohibition.
Ohio again defeats Prohibition by large majority.

1916—Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska and Michigan adopt Prohibition.
Vermont, California, Maryland and Missouri defeat Prohibition by large majorities.

PROHIBITION AND POLYGAMY.

SENATOR KNUTE NELSON dropped a suggestion into the Senate debate on the Philippines bill which ought to have called for immediate reply, but it did not. The Minnesota Senator is reported in the Record as saying: “It is evident from this discussion that as to the Mohammedans of the Philippine Islands . . . they are quite content to be prohibitionists, provided that they can be polygamists. The two go hand in hand.” That is a serious reflection upon the great moral question of prohibition, but neither the venerable Senator Gallinger nor the youthful Senator Sheppard entered the lists to repudiate it by historic text or elaborate statistics. The statement that prohibition and polygamy go hand in hand stands in the Record without contradictions.—Washington (D. C.) Herald.

LINES OF INDUSTRY AFFECTED BY PROHIBITION.

Beer Pump Mfrs.	Horseshoers.
Bottle Cap Mfrs.	Ice Machine Mfrs.
Bottle Machinery Mfrs.	Ice Dealers.
Bottle Makers.	Ice Mfrs.
Box Makers.	Iron Hoop Mfrs.
Brass Workers.	Lithographers.
Brewers.	Liquor Dealers.
Bread Makers.	Maltsters.
Butchers.	Meat Dealers.
Carpenters.	Motor Truck Mfrs.
Cask Mfrs.	Motor Truck Dealers.
Charcoal Mfrs.	Musical Instruments.
Coal Dealers.	Nail Mfrs. and Dealers.
Coal Miners.	Oil Refiners and Dealers.
Commercial Agencies.	Paint Mfrs. and Dealers.
Coopers.	Painters.
Coppersmiths.	Paper Mfrs.
Cork Cutters.	Pipe Fitters and Plumbers.
Cork Dealers.	Pipe Mfrs.
Cigar Dealers.	Potters.
Cigar Mfrs.	Pump Mfrs.
Cracker Bakers.	Pretzel Makers.
Delicatessen Dealers.	Printers.
Disinfectant Mfrs. and Dealers.	Printers' Ink Mfrs.
Distillers.	Railroads.
Engine Builders.	Real Estate.
Farmers.	Refrigerator Mfrs.
Filter Mfrs.	Seal Mfrs.
Fixture Mfrs.	Sign Mfrs.
Foundries.	Stationers.
Glassware Dealers.	Talking Machines, etc.
Glassware Mfrs.	Tank Builders.
Grain Dealers.	Teamsters.
Grain Elevators.	Telephone.
Grape Growers.	Tobacco Growers.
Hardware Dealers.	Tobacco Dealers.
Hardware Mfrs.	Wagon Makers.
Harness Makers.	Wine Makers.
Horse Dealers.	

LICENSE, REGULATION AND CONTROL.

"WE believe that experience teaches, and history proves that license, regulation and control offer the only real solution of the so-called liquor problem."—From the call of the twenty-first annual convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association.

LIQUOR AT WASHINGTON FEAST.

NOT only was George Washington, the "Father of his Country," a distiller, but he also indulged in liquors. The New York Times says:

The Controller's office can give the minute details of what the state paid for wines and liquors to entertain George Washington and his party when they were, in December, 1783, the guests of the state of New York with Governor George Clinton as host.

It cost just £156 10s. to entertain General Washington and his party, among whom were the French Minister and other celebrites. But of the £156 10s. only £48 was for food. More than £80 went for liquid refreshment. Among the expenditures for the dinner was an item which may or may not have had a counterpart on the Whitman trip, of £3 for "60 wine glasses broken."

This bill is as follows:

The State of New York to John Cape, Dr.

To a Dinner given by His excellency, the Governor and Council to their excellencies the Minister of France and General Washington, etc.

1783

Dec.—To 120 dinners at.....	£	48	0	0
To 135 bottles Madeira....		54	0	0
To 36 Ditto Port.....		10	16	0
To 60 Ditto English beer..		9	0	0
To 30 bowls punch.....		9	0	0
To 8 dinners for Musick...		1	12	0
To 10 Ditto for servants...		2	0	0
To 30 bowls of punch.....		13	10	0
To 60 wine glasses broken.		3	0	0
To coffee for 8 gentlemen.		1	12	0
Musick fees, etc.....		8	0	0
To fruit and nuts.....		5	0	0
By Cash.....	£	156	10	0

We, a Committee of Council, having examined the above account, do certify it (amounting to one hundred fifty-six pounds ten shilling) to be correct.

Isaac Roosevelt,
Jas. Duane,
Egbt. Benson.
Fed. Jay.

Received the above contents in full.

New York, Dec. 17, 1783.
John Cape.

It is not of record that the state paid the traveling expenses of its guests.

PATENT MEDICINES SELL WELL IN "DRY" TERRITORY—TONICS AND BITTERS.

(From report of Massachusetts State Board of Health, 1902.)

The following were examined for the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of alcohol in each. Some of them have been recommended as temperance drinks:

	Per Cent of Alcohol (by volume)
"Best" Tonic	7.6
Carter's Physical Extract.....	22.0
Hooker's Wigwam Tonic.....	20.7
Hoofland's German Tonic.....	29.3
Hop Tonic	7.0
Howe's Arabian Tonic, "not a rum drink".....	13.2
Jackson's Golden Seal Tonic.....	19.6
Liebig Company's Cocoa Beef Tonic.....	23.2
Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic.....	16.5
Parker's Tonic, "purely vegetable," recommended for inebriates	41.6
Schenk's Sea Weed Tonic, "entirely harmless".....	19.5
Atwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters.....	29.2
L. T. Atwood's Jaundice Bitters.....	22.3
Moses Atwood's Jaundice Bitters.....	17.1
Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.....	16.5
Boker's Stomach Bitters.....	42.6
Brown's Iron Bitters.....	19.7
Burdock Blood Bitters.....	25.2
Carter's Scotch Bitters.....	17.6
Colton's Bitters	27.1
Coop's White Mountain Bitters, "not an alcoholic beverage"	6.0
Drake's Plantation Bitters.....	33.2
Flint's Quaker Bitters.....	21.4
Goodhue's Bitters	16.1
Greene's Nervura	17.2
Hartshorn's Bitters	22.2
Hooflander's German Bitters, "entirely vege- table and free from alcoholic stimulant".....	25.6
Hop Bitters	12.0
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.....	41.3
Kaufman's Sulphur Bitters, "contains no alcohol" (as a matter of fact, it contains 20.5 per cent of alcohol and no sulphur).....	20.5

Per Cent Alcohol

Kingsley's Iron Tonic.....	14.9
Langley's Bitters	18.1
Liverpool's Mexican Tonic Bitters.....	22.4
Paine's Celery Compound.....	21.4
Pierce's Indian Restorative Bitters.....	6.1
Puritana	22.0
Z. Porter's Stomach Bitters.....	27.9
Pulmonine	16.0
Rush's Bitters	35.0
Richardson's Concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters.	47.5
Secor's Conshona Bitters.....	13.1
Shonyo's German Bitters.....	21.5
Job Sweet's Strengthening Bitters.....	29.0
Thurston's Old Continental Bitters.....	11.4
Warner's Vinegar Bitters, "contains no spirit" ..	6.1
Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters.....	35.7
Warren's Bilious Bitters.....	21.5
Wheeler's Tonic Sherry Wine Bitters.....	18.8
Wheat Bitters	13.6
Faith Whitcomb's Nerve Bitters.....	20.3
Dr. William's Vegetable Jaundice Bitters.....	18.5
Whiskol, "a non-intoxicating stimulant, whiskey without it's sting".....	28.2
Golden Liquid Beef Tonic, "recommended for treatment of alcoholic habit".....	26.5
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	26.2
Thayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.....	21.5
Hood's Sarsaparilla	18.8
Allen's Sarsaparilla	13.5
Dana's Sarsaparilla	13.5
Brown's Sarsaparilla	13.5
Corbett's Shaker Sarsaparilla.....	8.8
Radway's Resolvent	7.9
"The dose recommended upon the labels of the foregoing preparations varied from a teaspoonful to a wineglass full, and the frequency also varied from one to four times a day, 'increased as needed.'	
"Also the following medicines for alcohol":	
Hoff's Extract of Malt and Iron.....	5.24
Peruna	28.59
Vinol, Wine of Cod Liver Oil.....	18.88
Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.....	20.61
Dr. Killmer's Swamp Root.....	7.32
Dr. Peter's Kuriko	14.00

These are the favorite substitutes in "dry" territory.

How do they compare with beer, wine and whiskey?

A Prohibition Catechism

WHAT is Prohibition?

An attempt to remedy the evils resulting from the excessive use of alcoholic beverages by laws prohibiting their sale or manufacture for sale.

Is excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors injurious?

Undoubtedly. So is excess in eating, in exercise, in work, and in many other things not harmful in themselves.

What is the primary cause of drinking to excess?

Weakness of will, or lack of moral character, which makes it impossible for some people to control their desire for the stimulation induced by intoxicants.

What percentage of the adult population of the United States uses some form of alcoholic beverage?

From the best information obtainable it is estimated that 80 per cent are occasional or moderate drinkers.

What proportion of this 80 per cent drink to excess?

About 5 per cent.

Why should the 95 per cent of moderate or occasional drinkers be deprived of their beverages, because 5 per cent are lacking in self control?

No good reason has ever been given by the Prohibitionists.

How long has the prohibition plan been tested in this country?

For more than 50 years.

Has it materially diminished the use of liquor in prohibition areas?

No. The experience of such states as Maine and Kansas, where prohibitory laws have been in force for many years, shows that the consumption of intoxicants is practically the same as is in non-prohibition states.

WHAT has been the net result of prohibition in the states that have tried it?

The people who desire liquors either import them from other states, or use liquors illegally produced or sold. This has promoted an illicit traffic in intoxicants, and has created a general disrespect for the law.

Would it be possible for the governments of all the states, or of the United States, to prevent the manufacture of intoxicating liquors?

Absolutely impossible. An army of 1,000,000 men could not prevent the growers of apples or grapes from allowing cider or wine to ferment and become alcoholic.

Is it the sale, or the use, of intoxicants that causes the injurious results arising from drinking to excess?

The use, unquestionably.

Do prohibition laws provide for punishing the users of liquors?

No. Penalties are imposed only on manufacturers or sellers.

Why do not the prohibitionists try to punish those who drink liquor, as well as those who sell it?

Because they know that laws for that purpose would not and could not be enforced.

Since prohibition does not, and cannot, prevent the use of intoxicating liquors by those desiring them, why is it maintained by the various states that have adopted it?

Chiefly because of the hypocrisy of its advocates, who are unwilling to admit that their scheme for regulating the personal tastes and habits of their fellow citizens will not work.

WHY PRINCETON UNIVERSITY REFUSED TO INVITE BILLY SUNDAY TO THAT INSTITUTION.

In view of the present activities of Billy Sunday, in behalf of the Anti-Saloon League, the following statement by Andrew F. West, Dean of the Graduate School of Princeton University, showing why Sunday was not invited to that great center of learning, is sure to be profitably interesting at this time.

This reply of Dean West, to certain attacks in religious papers, is reprinted from the New York Times of April 8, 1915, and is as follows:

Princeton, April 6, 1915.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Princeton University is being attacked in certain religious papers for not inviting Mr. Sunday to address our students. As a member of the Presbyterian Church and a teacher in Princeton University for over thirty years, may I ask, in view of recently published criticisms, that you will print this statement, giving some of the reasons why Mr. Sunday was not invited to hold his meetings here under the auspices and with the indorsement of the university?

Let me say emphatically that it was not because Mr. Sunday's teachings are evangelical. Far from it. Princeton was founded and has lived on the fundamental historical, evangelical Christian faith, and, with few exceptions, no other gospel has been heard here. The attitude of President Hibben and the authorities is in accord with this, no matter what passing difficulties may arise.

Nevertheless, there are grave reasons why Princeton University should not favor Mr. Sunday's methods as likely to do good to our students. He has been free to come, as he did, and our students have been entirely free to hear him, as they did in large numbers—but not on invitation nor with the encouragement of the authorities of the University. Why not? Let me state some of the reasons.

Only One Standard of Religion.

1. In matters of religion there is only one standard for Christians, and that standard is our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. I gladly admit that Mr. Sunday means to be evangelical in his statements. But many of his utterances are, to put it mildly, not Christ-like, and some of them are travesties of

the teachings of Christ. Take the following samples, less vulgar than many others, which are both a caricature and a perversion of one of the most sacred scenes in the New Testament:

"Mary was one of those sort of uneeda biscuit, peanut butter, gelatin and pimento sort of women.

"Martha was a beefsteak, baked potato, apple sauce with lemon and nutmeg, coffee and whipped cream, apple pie and cheese sort of woman.

"So you can have your pick, but I speak for Martha. So the churches have a lot of Marthas and a lot of Marys—merely bench warmers, Hurrah for Martha!

"So Martha was getting dinner and poked her head in the door where Mary was sitting and said:

"Mary, carest thou not that I serve alone?"

"Wouldn't it make you tired if you were doing all the work and had your hands all over dough and the sweat rolling off as you cooked the potatoes, if your big, lazy sister was sitting doing nothing?" Then Jesus said:

"Tut, tut, Martha, thou carest for too many little things."

Take another and worse instance, where Christ in prayer is turned to a jesting use:

"And as He prayed the fashion of His countenance was altered. Ladies, do you want to look pretty? If some of you women would spend less on dope, pazaza, and cold cream, and get down on your knees and pray, God would make you prettier."

Very funny, no doubt; and very blasphemous.

Sunday Irreverently Familiar.

2. At times Mr. Sunday is irreverently familiar toward God. This appears clearly in the scene at his Philadelphia meeting on January 8:

"Why, if I thought I could get any nearer God by kneeling, or get nearer to Him by taking off my coat, I'd do it."

(Here Sunday suited the action to the word and tore his coat from his back. Seizing it by the collar, in his right hand, he flung it around to lend emphasis to his utterances.)

Here is another:

"When I am at heaven's gates I'll be free from old Philly's blood. I can see now the Day of Judgment, when the question of Philadelphia and of me is taken up by God.

"You were down in Philly, weren't you, Billy?" the Lord will ask me.

"And I'll say to Him, 'Yes, Sir, Lord, I was there.'

"Did you give them my message of salvation, Billy?"

"I gave them your message, Lord. I gave it to them the best way I could and as I understood it. You go get the files of the Philadelphia papers. They printed my sermons, Lord. You'll see in them what I preached," will be my answer.

"And the Lord will say, 'Come on in Billy; you're free from Philadelphia's blood.'"

Bible Against Swaggering Impiety.

Is this the way the Bible speaks? There is no place in that book for swaggering impiety. "Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord," is the right attitude of a soul in the presence of God. Mr. Sunday is speaking impudently in the presence of "the King eternal, immortal and invisible," to whom alone is due "honor and glory forevermore"—even now, even at Mr. Sunday's performances. It was Jonathan Edwards, an early president of Princeton, who wrote of these sublime words in hushed awe as he gazed from his window one autumn day: "As I read them the whole forest seemed to glow." No irreverence there. Is not the devout fear of God the "beginning of wisdom" still, and is it not deeply needed in American life today?

3. Many of Mr. Sunday's remarks are personally abusive or disgusting or slanderous. Take without comment the following series:

"If a woman on the avenue plays a game of cards in her home, she is worse than any blackleg gambler in the slums.

"If a minister believes and teaches evolution, he is a stinking skunk, a hypocrite, and a liar.

"If I were the wife of some of you men, I'd refuse to clean their old spittoons. I say, let every hog clean his own trough.

"Your wife has as good a right to line up before a bar and fill up her skin with the hoggut you do as you have."

Do we need more of the same sort?

4. There are also some statements, fortunately few—but enough—which are plainly indecent. Take the following instances, and remember they are the words of a professed minister of the Gospel of Christ, spoken at a so-called religious service. See if you approve of them:

Statements Plainly Indecent.

"I can understand why young bloods go in for dancing, but some of you old ginks—good night.

"Ma and I stopped in to look at a ball at an inauguration ceremony. Well, I will be hornswaggled if I didn't see a woman there dancing with all the men, and she wore the collar of her gown around her waist. She had a little corset on. Oh, I can't describe it.

"You stand there and watch man after man as he claims her hand, and puts his name on her list. Perhaps that fellow was her lover and you won her hand—and you stand there and watch your wife folded in his long, voluptuous, sensual embrace, their bodies swaying one against the other, their limbs twining and entwining, her head resting on his breast, they breathe the vitiated air beneath the glittering candelabra, and the spell of the music, and you stand there and tell me that there is no harm in it. You're too low down for me.

"I want to see the color of some buck's hair that can dance with my wife. I'm going to monopolize that hugging myself.

"Then Herodias came in and danced with her foot stuck out to a quarter of 12, and old Herod said, 'Sis, you're a peach. You can have anything you want, even to the half of my kingdom.' She hiked off to her licentious mother.

"Why a man with red blood in his veins can't look at half the women on the streets now and not have impure thoughts.

"Little girl, you look so small,
Don't you wear no clothes at all?
Don't you wear no chemise shirt?
Don't you wear no petty skirt?
Don't you wear no underclothes,
But your corset and your hose?"

No decent person can read these quotations without shame.

Against Inflammatory Mob Oratory.

Every passage quoted in this article is taken from the official copyrighted report of Mr. Sunday's Philadelphia addresses, published with his sanction in **The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph** during January and February. Their accuracy cannot be questioned. It is true that these quotations are not the main stock and substance of his addresses, but some of the occasional ornaments, giving what is called

"punch" to his discourses. They are things of the sort singled out for special separate printing in **The Evening Telegraph**, often in large type, as "jolts." So they are.

So in the name of decency and of the purity and sanctity of our Christian faith Princeton University positively refuses to approve Mr. Sunday's performances as suitable for the edification of our students. In times of hysterical excitement we think it our right and duty to stand firm against all inflammatory mob-oratory in whatever field it may appear. For his quiet and sensible stand in this matter, President Hibben deserves the thanks of all friends of education and religion.-

It is computed that in raising these products the farmers paid for labor a total of \$13,485,-460, a sum sufficient to employ 74,919 persons for six months at an average wage of \$30 per month.—**REPRESENTATIVE J. HENRY GOEKE**, of Ohio.

THE HOBSON RESOLUTION.

THE following is the text of the Hobson Resolution for National Prohibition, debated in Congress on December 22, 1914. The resolution failed to pass.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution:

ARTICLE....

"Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and exportation for sale thereof, are forever prohibited."

"Section 2. The Congress, or the states within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation."

Extracts from the debate on this Hobson Resolution appear throughout the Manual in black type.

WEST VIRGINIA LIQUOR CASES INVOLVING THE WEBB-KENYON LAW.

THE opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice White on January 8, 1917, concurred in by all members of the court except Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Vandaventer, who dissented. The court holds that a law of West Virginia which prohibits the delivery by railroads and express companies of liquor shipments consigned to citizens of that state for their personal use is a valid law and applies to shipments from points in other states. By the Webb-Kenyon Law Congress has provided that the laws of a state may apply to interstate shipments, and where the state law prohibits the delivery of shipments generally, the Webb-Kenyon Law permits the state law to operate, and to be enforced against interstate shipments. The court further holds that under the commerce clause of the Constitution, which authorizes Congress to regulate interstate commerce, that Congress may establish a general regulation, whereby the laws of the particular states may come into operation; and that the Webb-Kenyon Law is such a general regulation. The court states that such method of combined regulation through an Act of Congress and state laws, which is valid as to intoxicating liquors, may not be valid as to articles of commerce other than intoxicating liquors. Liquors, because of their peculiar nature, are subject to special rules of governmental regulation and control.



While the
"Drys" are
dreaming of
World-wide
Prohibition, U.
S. Internal Revenues are in-
creasing trem-
endously.

RUSSIA IS NOT DRY.

Chicago Daily News Correspondent Says There Are
Six Sources of Drink.

RUSSIAN prohibition is class legislation, according to Bassett Digby, special correspondent of the Chicago Daily News.

Digby writes:

Before considering the results of prohibition in Russia it is necessary to note that the economic position of the country is extremely complicated. The men of the nation are away at the war; industry and agriculture are "carrying on" as best they can. Exporting is practically at a standstill. The peasant is deprived of his vodka.

To begin with, it is a mistake to imagine, as many enthusiastic prohibition advocates abroad apparently imagine, that no drink may be obtained nor drunken men be seen in Russia. Of vodka there is certainly precious little anywhere in the town, except in the cellars of the privileged classes—the nobility and high government officials. In the villages there is none. But only dull-witted men and poor men are unable to obtain drink in the towns and cities. In Kiev and the south generally beer and light wines are on sale without restriction. In Moscow, Petrograd and the big northern towns there are six sources of drink.

Six Sources of Drink.

There are the nobility, the high officials and members of the embassies, who are subject to no restrictions and obtain as much as they like.

There are the cellars of citizens who either held heavy stocks before the war or who received a widely circulated tip over wine merchants' telephones just before the prohibition of sale came into force.

There are the wounded officers and invalids who easily obtain drink permits from hospital authorities and doctors.

There are the French subjects, who for some mysterious reason are given generous wine permits, while no other foreign subjects may receive, merely by statement of their nationality, even a single bottle of wine.

There are the hotels and big restaurants, nearly every one of which, of any consequence, readily supplies drink—at a price—to clients who dine in a private room and who tip heavily.

And then there are the brewers and distillers of strange decoctions of denaturalized alcohol, furniture polish, hops and varnish.

Strange Mixtures Sold.

It should be noticed that although there are all these sources of supply in the northern Russian towns, liquor is either troublesome or costly to obtain, or both. The town peasant may obtain only stuff that often poisons the consumer.

Few of the villages of Russia are without their illicit liquor brewers or distillers, but their output is so unpleasant to drink and so deleterious that it appeals to only a few of the village's hopeless old drunkards. When you realize that village liquor in Russia today consists of such beverages as denaturalized alcohol with tobacco and pepper; varnish soaked through bread; and peppered benzine (these drinks were among the discoveries recently made by an official investigation of the Volhynia zemstvo), you hardly wonder that the illicit distillers often have been drummed out of the village by their half poisoned clientele.

As a representative of labor on this floor, I am proud to stand in unison with my old associate and co-worker, Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and state with added emphasis that it would be far better, far more wise, more moral, and a thousand times more desirable to take the position of organized labor on this question and insist on: (a) Increasing wages; (b) Shorter hours of work; (c) More leisure, so as to afford an opportunity for the cultivation of (1) Better tastes; (2) Better aspirations; (3) Higher ideals; (4) Better standard of living; (5) Freedom from the burdens of excessive toil; (6) Better homes and surroundings for the poor—than try to effect by statutory law that which must come from the ever-expanding consciousness of a world's people.—REPRESENTATIVE MICHAEL J. GILL, of Missouri.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE AFRAID OF REAL PROHIBITION.

IT has often been asserted that the Anti-Saloon League is afraid of prohibition, and will balk when brought face to face with the proposition. Proof of this was found in South Dakota. When a "bone dry" law was proposed for that State, Supt. R. N. Holsaple, of The South Dakota Anti-Saloon League, registered his opposition and was quoted by the Sioux Falls (S. Dak.) "Argus Leader" as saying:

"The Anti-Saloon League is against booze drinking, needless to say," said Holsaple, "and nothing would suit us better than a bone dry law, which I believe can be enforced if it is popular. We know many who drink in their homes voted our way expressly to oust saloons. We wish to avoid impairing prohibition by arousing violent opposition to its provisions.

"The liquor influences are insisting on bone dry regulation. They have only one purpose, and that to depopularize prohibition."

The Baltimore "Evening Sun," commenting editorially upon Holsaple's statement, said:

"We tremble for Superintendent Holsaple, of the Anti-Saloon League of South Dakota. Can it be possible that he has fallen under the malign influence of the 'Liquor Ring?' He is actually opposing a bill to make his interesting commonwealth 'bone dry,' instead of merely saloonless.

"Mr. Holsaple advances two reasons for his amazing stand. The first is that in the campaign last fall the voters were assured by the League in many speeches and advertisements that its object was only to drive out the saloons and the sale of liquor, and that any person who felt a need for the cup that cheers might have it shipped to him and enjoy its comfort at his own fireside or in the barn. This assurance, it is said, gained many votes, and now Mr. Holsaple considers it a breach of faith to double-cross those trustful citizens, although it seems hard to understand why any friend of the Rum Demon should have any right that an Anti-Saloon leader felt called upon to respect.

"But there is another reason given by Mr. Holsaple for his apostasy—namely, that if a rigid anti-shipping law be tacked to the anti-

selling constitutional amendment it may make prohibition so unpopular in South Dakota that there would be danger of a reaction that would throw the state back into the arms of the Rum Demon as preferable to 'bone dryness.' But what will happen to Mr. Holsaple at the hands, and tongues, of advanced desiccators we shudder to contemplate.

"Incidentally, it may be questioned whether the prohibitionists are as much elated as they might be over the recent Supreme Court decision sustaining the validity of the Webb anti-shipping act. Like Mr. Holsaple, they have been wont to argue that prohibition did not abridge the personal liberty of any man or woman to take a drink, but was aimed only at the saloon, while at the same time excusing the failure of prohibition to prohibit on the ground that the 'dry' states were debauched by their 'wet' sisters, who flooded them with booze. Now, however, any state can make itself as near a perfect Sahara as it pleases. No longer can West Virginia blame Maryland for its 'boozing,' because it can have a standing army of sentinels to patrol its borders and bar out every drop of liquor from this sinful region.

"For the same reason the decision of the Supreme Court has weakened the case for national prohibition. The leading argument for a 'dry' amendment has been that prohibition could not be enforced in 'dry' states as long as other states were allowed to make liquor and ship it across state lines. Now, apparently the only object of a nation-wide law would be to give Idaho, Oklahoma, Mississippi and the like the opportunity to redeem as brands from the burning such lost sinners as those in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland wholly against their will and desire."

Not only are Anti-Saloon League officials opposed to absolute prohibition, but the press in so-called "dry" states take a like stand. A paragraph from an editorial in the Waterloo (Iowa) "Courier," read:

"But the question still remains as to whether public sentiment would favor going to such an extreme length as has been done in West Virginia, Oregon and other 'dry' territory. Prohibition in Iowa has heretofore meant only the absence of the saloon and the prosecution of the

bootlegger. That measure of prohibition popular sentiment undoubtedly favors. But if an absolute ban were placed on the importation of all liquors, even for personal use, there might be many who are now friends of temperance to revolt and vote against the prohibition amendment."

PROHIBITION WITHOUT COMPENSATION IS ROBBERY.

THE following communication, attacking the stand of Bryan upon prohibition and declaring that prohibition without compensation for the liquor dealer is in reality legalized robbery, appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"Mr. Bryan was given a dinner in Washington Thursday, ostensibly by admirers among Democratic officials and members of Congress. He availed himself of the occasion to announce his views on certain alleged reforms to which he hopes to commit the Democratic party. He advocated national prohibition in his address and urged the Democrats of this country to commit themselves to that policy. He argues in favor of prohibition because, as he claims, it is a great moral question, and urges the extermination of the saloon.

"Mr. Bryan argues for the destruction of the saloon as if that were all of the prohibition question. He knows perfectly well that what he proposes is only a part, and a very small part of the real question. National prohibition means a total destruction of the brewery and distilling business in the United States. Mr. Bryan would be slow to confiscate private property for public benefit on any other question, and yet in this instance he is silent on the question of compensation.

Temperance Is Not Prohibition.

"There is but one solution of the so-called liquor question. That is personal self-control and the practice of true temperance. This cannot be attained by legislation.

"But if the American people who have for years profited by the taxes derived from the brewing and distilling industries to the extent of \$325,000,000 annually, now decide to dispense with that income and levy other taxes, there is but one way to justly close the present controversy.

"If the destruction is to take place of the vast investment in distillery and brewery property used for the making of liquors, an occupation which the Supreme Court has recently declared to be a 'lawful business,' then this lawful business should be destroyed only with full compensation for the money invested in it. Any other method of procedure is confiscation pure and simple.

"Mr. Bryan makes a strange exhibition of himself when he proposes to settle what he calls a great moral question by spoilation and confiscation.

"Every dollar invested in brewery property today in the United States was so invested under the encouragement and fostering care of the Federal Government, which derives one-third of its annual revenue from this source. To destroy such property without compensation to its owners is robbery, and Mr. Bryan should know that robbery by act of government is a greater crime than by act of the individual.

"It is expected that human beings will err, but government is relied upon to be always just and honest in its dealings."

CONFISCATION VS. COMPENSATION.

Distiller States Some Facts Regarding this Policy Applied to Other Businesses.

A DISTILLER recently sent a reply to an insurance company, whose official bulletin, without any excuse whatsoever, takes an indirect rap at the liquor industry. The letter says:

October 11, 1916.
Bankers' Life Company, Des Moines, Iowa:

Gentlemen—I am in receipt of your notice of premium due on my policies, and accompanying same I note, with much interest, your Bulletin, Volume 1, No. 7.

Approximately one-half of the Bulletin is devoted to advocating the confiscation of my property without compensation. I am writing to you to ask how you can approve confiscation of property, based on the unsupported and misleading statements of the notorious Billy Sunday.

Have you ever read the report of the Hon. Andrew F. West, Dean of the Graduate School of Princeton University, on Billy Sunday? I am enclosing copy

of Dean West's statement for your information.
(This report appears on page 18.)

Since when has the Bankers' Life Company become a tail to the prohibition kite, with all its unfairness and un-Americanism? It seems to me that a great corporation like yours should not stoop to giving publicity to statements, the truthfulness of which it has not investigated. It goes without saying that the statements being untrue, you would not have published them, if you had made any investigation of the facts.

Now as to your claims of the benefits of prohibition of vodka in Russia, copied from the Ottawa (Ont.) Journal. You entirely overlook the fact that the largest percentage of able-bodied men in Russia are away from home and at war. These men are devoting their energies to killing their fellow-men. Naturally, the absence from their homes and from their usual occupations of several millions of men has wrought many changes.

Crime and drunkenness at home have decreased in proportion to the diminished male population. The few men at home are forced to increased and more regular efforts in factory work. Certainly wages have increased. Wages have increased here in the United States and in Ohio because of this war and its demand on many lines of production and manufacture. Do you ascribe the increase in wages in Ohio (which is not a prohibition state) to prohibition of vodka in Russia?

Vodka is a vile beverage. Any one who knows anything about beverages knows that it is an impure, immature form of alcohol and not in the same class in any way with the pure food beverages such as wine, brandy, beer and whiskey produced in the United States.

The distillers and brewers pay the United States Government annually a sum in excess of the entire cost of supporting the army and navy of the United States. If you favor the destruction of the property of the distillers and brewers, as a public benefit, should not the public be willing to pay for the property destroyed?

Why do you solicit my patronage and at the same time favor the destruction of my property without compensation? A distillery forbidden to distill spirits is as valueless as an insurance company forbidden to issue policies.

How About the Life Insurance People?

Some few years ago a great hue and cry was raised in this country against some of the very great extravagances, to put it mildly, practiced by the life insurance companies. Would you have considered it fair, because of these extravagances and dishonesties of some of the officers of the life insurance companies, that life insurance companies should be destroyed? My recollection is that the life insurance companies, as a whole, favored regulation, not the prohibition of their business.

I admit there are excesses in the use of wine, beer and whiskey just as there were excesses in the methods of selling life insurance; but such excess is certainly not a basis for the destruction of the business itself. Because there are speeders on the streets who drive automobiles to the danger of the lives of peaceful citizens, the demand springs up for regulation of the automobile, but not for the destruction of the industry.

There are many more deaths in the United States from excess in speeding automobiles than because of the excessive use of wine, whiskey or beer, and yet you do not appear to urge prohibition of the automobile industry.

Since you published the (unsupported) claims of Billy Sunday, may I not ask if you will also publish in the next issue of your "Bulletin" the letter of the Dean of the Graduate School of Princeton University, in reference to Billy Sunday, which I enclose?

I am a distiller. My business is as lawful as yours, so held by the Supreme Court of the United States. It exists because of the demand of the people for my product, just as does yours. The business of distilling is as old as history. Our Government derives one-third of its income from its taxes on distilled and brewed beverages. I simply ask for fair play.

A distinguished member of Congress, in his speech opposing National Prohibition, used the following words: "Scorn may be the answer of the fanatic, but the just man will consider the facts. The man who votes to destroy his neighbor's property today may see his own sent to the shambles tomorrow."

CARDINAL MANNING'S VIEW.

"DRUNKENNESS is not the sin of the drink, but of the drunkard."—Cardinal Manning.

GEORGIA GIN.

RECENT tests showing what liquor is made of as offered for sale to thirsty citizens of Prohibition states, affords an illustration of what the palate and the stomach can become accustomed to under the stress of circumstances.

In the police court of Savannah, Ga., on Monday of this week, Abe Raskin, a storkeeper, was on trial for selling liquor in violation of the Prohibition law. . . . The gin was the center of attraction and was offered in evidence. . . . Here is the formula: one part water or stale soda, one part grain alcohol, one drop oil of cologne, and gin results. This is Savannah gin under state-wide Prohibition.—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S TEMPERANCE VIEWS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, were he to return to earth, as his first act would without a doubt rebuke and repudiate the methods and personnel of the Anti-Saloon League, which pretends from time to time to receive inspiration from the sayings and speeches of the great emancipator.

The spectacularity, the hate, the denunciation, the bitterness, the invective and the underhand methods that characterize the Anti-Saloon League campaigns in behalf of Prohibition are the very things that Lincoln deplored and publicly spoke against.

Lincoln, in his love for his fellow-men, was a temperance advocate, but he believed in being charitable in an effort to decrease intemperance, he believed in converting the individual by appealing to his character and in a manner to win his confidence. By the same token he was opposed to driving an individual, to denouncing him, to cursing and abusing him, always contending "that a drop of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall."

"By virtue of half a dozen signatures, Berry and Lincoln became proprietors of the only mercantile establishment in the village."

In the spring of the next year, finding their merchandise gaining them little or nothing, they concluded to keep a tavern in addition to their other business and the records of the county, according to Sagamon county, show that Berry took out a license for that purpose on the 6th of March, 1833. (From the Century edition of Nicolay and Hay, Abraham Lincoln, Vol. 1, Chapter 6, page 111.)

Berry & Lincoln License.

A copy of the original license which appears below presents evidence which cannot be disputed:

Springfield, Wednesday, March 6, 1833.

Ordered that William F. Berry in the name of Berry and Lincoln have license to keep a tavern in New Salem to continue 12 months from this date, and that they pay one dollar in addition to six dollars heretofore paid as per Treasury receipt and that they be allowed the following rates (viz):

French Brandy per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	25
Peach Brandy per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Apple Brandy per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	12
Holland Gin per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Domestic per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wine per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	25
Rum per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Whiskey per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breakfast, dinner, supper.....	25
Lodging, per night.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Horse, per night.....	25
Single feed.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breakfast, dinner and supper for stage- passengers	37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Who gave bond as required by law.

NOTE—One “bit” was a coin valued at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; one “fip” was a coin valued at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. A “bit” and a “fip,” therefore, would amount to 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 3 “bits” to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. This accounts for the prices listed opposite the articles mentioned in the license.

A study of the life and writings of Lincoln, will show to the unbiased mind that Abraham Lincoln was a temperance man and a temperance advocate in the correct sense; that is, he believed in moderation in the use of all things. The quotations that the Prohibitionists have used as coming from Lincoln, when those quotations have been authentic, have usually been statements which he made when speaking of the abuse and excessive use of liquors. Mr. Lincoln’s ideas, however, upon the liquor question were far removed from those of the modern agitating Prohibition leader. The following extracts taken from his address delivered February 22, 1842, before the Springfield Washington Temperance Society (pages 195 to 209, Nicolay and Hay, Vol. 1, Gettysburg edition) will bear out the above statement.

“The preacher, it is said, advocates temperance because he is a fanatic, and desires a union of the church and state; the lawyer from his pride, and

vanity of hearing himself speak; and the hired agent for his salary."

"Too much denunciation against dram-sellers and dram drinkers was indulged in. This I think was both impolitic and unjust. It was impolitic, because it is not much in the nature of man to be driven to anything; still less to be driven about that which is exclusively his own business; and least of all such driving is to be submitted to at the expense of pecuniary interest of a burning appetite.

* * * * *

Convince; Don't Dictate.

"To have expected them to do otherwise than they did—to have expected them not to meet denunciation with denunciation, crimination with crimination, and anathema with anathema—was to expect a reversal of human nature, which is God's decree and can never be reversed. When the conduct of men is designed to be influenced, persuasion, kind, unassuming persuasion, should ever be adopted. It is an old and true maxim "that a drop of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall." So with man. If you would win a man to your cause, first convince him that you are his sincere friend. Therein is a drop of honey that catches his heart, which, say what he will, is the great high road to his reason, and which when once gained, you will find but little trouble in convincing his judgment of the justice of your cause, if indeed that cause really be a just one. On the contrary, assume to dictate to his judgment, or to command his action, or to mark him as one to be shunned or despised, and he will retreat within himself, close all the avenues to his head and heart; and though your cause be naked truth itself, transformed to the heaviest lance, harder than steel, and sharper than steel can be made, and though you throw it with more than Herculean force and precision, you shall be no more able to pierce him than to penetrate the hard shell of a tortoise with a rye straw. Such is man, and so must he be understood by those who would lead him, even to his own best interests."

"Another error, as it seems to me, into which the old reformers fell, was the position that all habitual drunkards were utterly incorrigible, and therefore must be turned adrift and damned, without remedy in order that the grace of temperance might abound, to the temperate then, and to all mankind some hundreds of years thereafter. There

is in this something so repugnant to humanity, so uncharitable, so cold-blooded and feelingless, that it never did nor ever can enlist the enthusiasm of a popular cause. We could not love the man who taught it—we could not hear him with patience. The heart could not throw open its portals to it—the generous man could not adopt it—it could not mix with his blood. It looked so fiendishly selfish, so like throwing fathers and brothers overboard to lighten the boat for our security, that the noble-minded shrank from the manifest meanness of the thing. And besides this, the benefits of a reformation to be affected by such a system were too remote in point of time to warmly engage many in its behalf. Few can be induced to labor exclusively for posterity; and none will do it enthusiastically. Posterity has done nothing for us; and theorize on it as we may, practically we shall do very little for it, unless we are made to think we are at the same time doing something for ourselves."

* * * * *

Lincoln on Personal Liberty.

Lincoln then proceeds to close his speech with the following words: "This is the one hundredth and tenth anniversary of the birthday of Washington; we are met to celebrate this day. Washington is the mightiest name on earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name no eulogy is expected. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked deathness splendor leaves it shining on."

Washington, a Distiller.

George Washington, concerning whom Lincoln spoke with so much eloquence and reverence, was the owner of a distillery. In his will at Mt. Vernon, July 9, 1799, we read as follows:

"I, George Washington, of Mount Vernon, a citizen of the United States and lately President of the same, do make, ordain and declare this instrument, which is written with my own hand and every page thereof subscribed with my name, to be my last will and testament, revoking all others:

"Item—to my dearly beloved wife, Martha Washington, I give and bequeath the use, profit and benefit of the whole estate, real and personal, for the term of her natural life.

"As I also do my household and kitchen furniture of every sort and kind with the LIQUORS and groceries which may be on hand.

"I give and bequeath to the said Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Park Lewis, his wife, and their heirs, the residue of my Mount Vernon estate—all the land north of the road leading from the ford of Dogue Run to the Gum Spring, as described in the device of the other part of the tract to Bushrod Washington until it comes to the stone and three red or Spanish oaks on the knowl—thence with a rectangular line to the back line (between Mr. Mason and me), thence with that line westerly along the new double ditch to Dogue Run, by the tumbling dam of my mill, thence with the said run to the ford, aforementioned, to which I add all the land I possess west of said Dogue Run and Dogue Creek, bounded easterly and southerly thereby, together with the mill, DISTILLERY and all other houses and improvements on the premises, making together about two thousand acres, be it more or less."

(signed) G. WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, 9 July, 1799.

STATE OF VIRGINIA,

County of Fairfax to wit:

"I, F. W. Richardson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county, the said being a Court of Probate and of record, and having a seal, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the last Will and Testament of George Washington, deceased, as the same appears of record in the will books of said county in Liber H, No. 1, folio 1, and that the original of said will is now on file in my said office in said county.

"IN TESTIMONY of all which I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Fairfax, Virginia, this 7th day of February, A. D. 1912.

(Signed) F. W. RICHARDSON,

(SEAL.)

Clerk."

George Washington, who really gave us the liberty which is enjoyed today, was most certainly not a Prohibitionist. It was Washington that made possible a Lincoln, and the above gives absolute proof that Abraham Lincoln was not a Prohibitionist, and moreover, went so far as to stock a tavern, and to obtain a license for the sale of liquors. With these facts before us, how can the Anti-Saloon League claim otherwise?

The fact that Lincoln was a temperance advocate and not a Prohibitionist is substantiated by the following quotations taken from the sayings and speeches of the immortal President.

Lincoln also was a believer in "Compensation."

In a speech delivered in Peoria, Ill., October 16, 1854, in reply to Senator Douglas (Nicolay and Hay, Gettysburg edition, Vol. 1, page 215), Lincoln said:

"Option of abolishing slavery by States within their own limits. It was frequently spoken of by members of Congress, and by the citizens of Washington six years ago; and I heard no one express a doubt that a system of gradual emancipation with compensation to owners would meet the approbation of a large majority of the white people of the district."

"Let Each Do As He Pleases."

Among his notes for speeches, October 1, 1858 (Nicolay & Hay, Volume IV, page 231), Lincoln wrote as follows:

"I am for the people of the whole nation doing just as they please in all matters which concern the whole nation; for that of each part doing just as they choose in all matters which concern no other part; and for each individual doing just as he chooses in all matters which concern nobody else."

In a speech delivered at Columbus, Ohio, September 16, 1857 (Nicolay & Hay, Volume V, page 149), he said:

"I think a definition of 'popular sovereignty' in the abstract would be about this 'that each man shall do precisely as he pleases with himself, and with all those things that exclusively concern him; that a general government shall do all those things that pertain to it, and all the local governments shall do precisely as they please in respect to those matters which exclusively concern them.'"

Whitney in his "Life on the Circuit with Lincoln" (page 117), comments as follows:

"To Lincoln's practical mind the business and object of an army was to fight, and not to review intrench and organize as the end in view. He was always saying to McClellan, 'YOU MUST ACT.' When he found that Grant would fight as a fixed rule of action, that atoned, in his opinion, for all his minor delinquencies. Some philanthropists came to Lincoln with horror depicted on their countenances, while Grant was in the wilderness, to protest against the appalling sacrifice of life. Lincoln

listened to their protests, but all he would reply was, with a shrug of his shoulders, 'he fights.' At information that Grant was drunk at an important engagement, having been known to have several jugs of whiskey at headquarters, Lincoln responded, 'I wish I could send each of our generals a jug of that same whiskey!'"

LINCOLN BOUGHT BRANDY.

Here is a copy of an historic document. It is a duplicate of an account taken from a ledger formerly kept by R. W. Diller, who, during Abraham Lincoln's earlier days, ran a drug store at 122 South Sixth Street, Springfield, Illinois. The intrinsic value of the page is based on the fact that anything concerning the immortal statesman is regarded with reverence by every citizen who appreciates the doctrine of personal rights. It has been contended by many that Mr. Lincoln was a Prohibitionist, and that furthermore, when he was quoted as having said, "Prohibition will work great injury to the cause of Temperance," he was being charged with something which he did not utter.

In order to prove the claims of the disciples of Personal Liberty and personal rights, that Mr. Lincoln not only opposed the doctrine of Prohibition, but that occasionally he even took a drink, the Bulletin sent a representative to the former home city of the young Illinois lawyer, and succeeded in procuring a copy of a running account kept by Mr. Diller against Abraham Lincoln. The account as it appears on the still well preserved pages is as follows:

"Abraham Lincoln,

In account with:

R. W. Diller,
122 So. 6th Street,
Springfield, Ill.:

1853.

Aug.	4—1	Pint Brandy.....	\$0.50
"	12—1	" "	.50
"	13—1	" "	.50
Oct.	1—1	" "	.50
"	8—2	Quarts "	

Mr. Diller is dead. His son, Isaac Diller, is the owner of the property. The drug store has passed on to the hands of Wm. A. Claypool, who sells liquor by the bottle, and lots of it.

The Chicago Liquor Association offered \$1,500 for the account book, but was refused. Therefore, the

publisher of the Bulletin takes pleasure in presenting a fac-simile of the page to its readers as a real live up-to-date scoop.

The item shows a number of other items purchased, such as paregoric, tooth brushes, bay rum, etc., showing that Mr. Lincoln, like most people, had occasion to make frequent trips to the drug store.

Abraham Lincoln, Liberal.

The Bulletin's representative obtained added proof of Mr. Lincoln's habit by securing an affidavit from Manuel Smith, who had occasion to come in contact with Mr. Lincoln and his partner, Mr. Herndon. This supplemental document carries a great deal of interest. It is as follows:

"Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1915.

"I, Manuel Smith, of Harvard Park Division, Springfield, Ill., do hereby affirm the following to be true and accurate statements:

That I worked for fifteen (15) years for William Herndon, the former law partner of Abraham Lincoln, who was afterwards President of the United States; that I received as my share for tilling Mr. Herndon's land ($\frac{2}{3}$) two-thirds of the crop raised, and that during those fifteen years I had frequent conversation on diverse subjects with Mr. Herndon; and that on several occasions we talked about Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Herndon told me many times that on frequent occasions he and Mr. Lincoln took a drink together.

Signed:

Witness to mark,
John Hall.

(His)

Manuel (X) Smith
(Mark)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1915.

James Reilly,
Notary Public."

It is part of the story that every effort has been made to keep the public from learning the contents of the old Diller account book. It has been shown only to a few great admirers of the immortal Lincoln. Therefore, the Bulletin in presenting a facsimile of the Lincoln account congratulates its readers upon the fact that it has established beyond any doubt the truth that the greatest humanitarian and the broadest statesman the world has produced, was opposed to Prohibition and knew by experience that a temperate indulgence in the cup that cheers, can work no harm to any person.—Boldt's Bulletin.

HOBSON DEMANDS WHISKEY FOR HIS MEN.

"I DEMAND whiskey for my men who have long been exposed in the water."

Such is the statement credited to Richard P. Hobson by one of the famous crew of seven that sank the Merrimac in the Spanish-American war, immediately after that great exploit.

Here is the story as it appeared in the New York Herald of July 9, 1898.

With Admiral Sampson's Fleet off Santiago, Thursday by the Herald Dispatch Boat Sommers N. Smith, to Port Antonio, Jamaica, Friday.

Every one of the seven brave men who went with Assistant Naval Instructor Hobson on the Merrimac is loud in his praise of Hobson's course during their now historic exploit.

I had chats with the members of Hobson's crew today and they added some interesting details to the story as I sent it to the Herald from Hobson's own lips last night.

High Praise for Hobson.

"No braver or cooler man than Hobson ever lived," said John Kelly. "If it had not been for him matters would have gone much harder with us."

"Yes," said John P. Phillips, chiming in, "he is a wonderful man. It is simply a miracle that all of us escaped without injury. When the Merrimac ran into the harbor Hobson stood on the bridge, smiling as he looked through his glasses and saw how well we were progressing. He kept the collier headed straight toward the channel and never faltered when bullets and shells came falling about him."

Whiskey Immediately Demanded.

"And later on, when we were taken aboard the Reina Mercedes, dressed only in wet underwear which had been cut off at the knees, Hobson, as calm as ever, walked up to the commander of the Spanish vessel, saluted him and said:

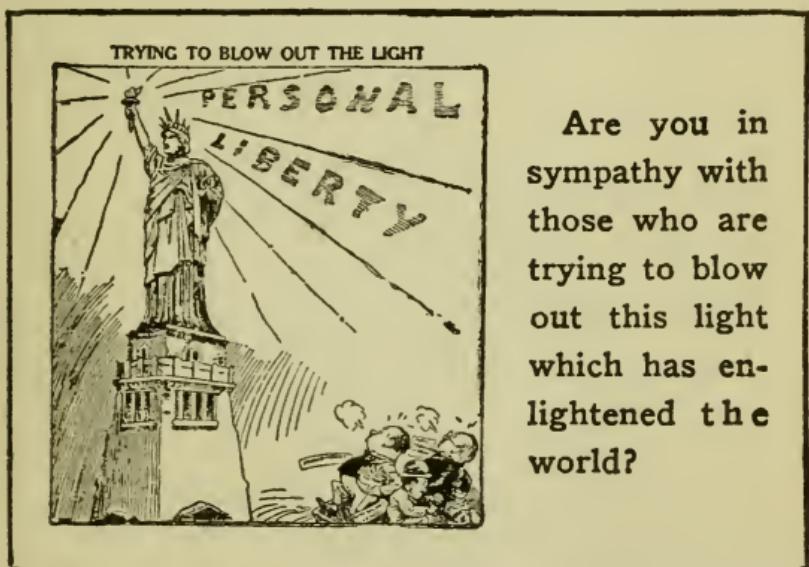
"I demand whiskey for my men who have been long exposed in the water."

"From the Reina Mercedes," Phillips continues, "we were sent to Moro Castle and kept in a vile place. Our guards kept making signs intimating that they would hang us."

10,000,000 MOUTHS TO FEED.

THE Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, in calling attention to the magnitude of the liquor industry, declares that 10,000,000 persons are dependent on it for a living. The Dispatch asks:

"Do you know that the production and distribution of alcoholic beverages altogether give employment directly to 1,200,000 people, representing a population of 6,000,000 out of a total population of the United States of 98,000,000? And if we figure those who would be indirectly affected, the number employed would reach about 2,000,000, representing a population of about 10,000,000?"



Are you in sympathy with those who are trying to blow out this light which has enlightened the world?

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

"NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that we have had prohibition (not temperance) for 35 years, it is still a money maker for the agitators, local promoters and Chautauqua companies who conspire to bunco the natives. They are expert and adroit advertisers, these Chautauquans. They usually allow the editors of papers published in the county seat of Kansas to get a taste of the pie. The occasion is a matter of great importance.

"They get our money and leave us absolutely nothing. Hundreds of thousands of dollars annually have been taken out of Kansas in the last ten years by this class of hot-air merchants."—J. D. Flannigan, former State Legislator and Sheriff of Decatur County, Kansas.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND PROHIBITION.

ASIDE from the fact that George Washington was a distiller, which fact has been absolutely proven by the evidence exhibited in his will, in which he bequeathed his distillery to his wife, etc., Washington was a lover and connoisseur of wines. He frequently referred to his "Madeira," which was his favorite wine.

We can best gain an idea of Washington's sentiments in regard to the liquor question, by quoting from statements which he made, taken from the writings of authors, who have published works concerning the life of our first President.

In the "Writings of George Washington," published in 1889, by Worthington Chauncey Fork, Volume 1, pages 1 and 2, there is found in a journal of a Survey, made on Wednesday, March 16, 1748, this statement:

"We set out early and finished about 1 o'clock and then traveled up to Frederick Town, where our baggage came to us. We cleaned ourselves (to get rid of ye game we had catched ye night before). I took a review of ye town and returned to our lodgings where we had a good dinner prepared for us. Wine and Rum Punch in plenty, and a good feather bed with clean sheets, which was a very agreeable regale."

In Volume 9, page 302, in a letter dated July 13, 1781, to the Superintendent of Finance, Washington first refers to needed supplies, and then goes on to say:

"No magazines of rum have been formed. We have been in a manner destitute of that necessary article, and what we are now likely to draw from the several States will be from hand to mouth."

Rum for the Soldiers of '76.

This letter was written from his Headquarters, near Dobb's Ferry.

In Volume 9, page 354, again writing to the Superintendent of Finance, a letter dated "Chatham, August 27, 1781," says in part:

"You will be pleased to make the deposit of flour rum and salt meat at the Head of Elk, which I requested in a former letter. I am very fearful that about fifteen hundred barrels of salt provisions and thirty hogsheads of rum, which I directed to be sent from Connecticut and Rhode

Island under convoy of Count de Barras, would not have been ready when the fleet sailed from Newport. Should that have been the case, the disappointment will be great. I would wish you to see whether a like quantity of those articles can be procured in Philadelphia or in Maryland, if we should find that they have not gone round from the eastward."

In Volume 11, pages 434 and 437, in a letter to Gouverneur Morris, dated in "New York, October 13, 1789," Washington says in part:

"Of plated ware may be made I conceive handsome and useful coolers for wine at and after dinner. Those I am in need of, viz.: eight double ones (for Madeira and Claret, the wine usually drank at dinner) each of the apertures to be sufficient to contain a pint decanter, with an allowance in the depth of it for ice at bottom so as to raise the neck of the decanter above the color between the apertures. A handle is to be placed by which these double coolers may with convenience be removed from one part of the table to another. For the wine after dinner, four quadruple coolers will be necessary, each aperture of which to be of the size of a quart decanter or quart bottle for four sorts of wine —these decanters or bottles to have ice at bottom, and to be elevated thereby as above—a central handle here also will be wanting.

"Should my description be defective, your imagination is fertile and on this I shall rely."

In Volume 12, page 233, in a letter dated March 31, 1789, addressed to "George A. Washington," we read as follows:

"As I shall want shingles, planks, nails, rum for harvest, scantling, and such like things, which would cost me money at another time, fish may be bartered for them."

No Objection to Distillery.

In Volume 13, in a letter to "William Pierce, on August 31, 1794, on page 19," Washington writes as follows:

"I have no objection to your putting up the still which is at Mount Vernon, if any advantages from it can be derived under the tax which is laid upon it."

In Volume 13, page 442, a letter dated "Mount Vernon, February 27, 1798," to "William Augustine," Washington says in part:

"I make use of no barley in my distillery (the operations of which are just commenced). Rye chiefly and Indian corn, in a certain proportion compose the materials from which the whiskey is made. The former I buy @ 4/6, for the latter I have not given more than 17/6, and latterly 17/-delivered at the distillery. It has sold in Alexandria (in small quantities from the wagons) at 16/ and 16/6 per barrel, but at what it goes now I am unable to inform you. So large a quantity as you have for sale may command a good price."

An unbiased study of the biographies and writings of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln will lead to but one conclusion, namely, that neither of these two great men were Prohibitionists. The foregoing quotations furnish ample proof of this fact.

OPINION OF CARDINAL GIBBONS.

"I AM strongly opposed to any state-wide prohibition bill being passed because I believe such law is impossible in enforcement in a city the size of Baltimore. A law of this kind interferes with personal liberty and rights, and creates hypocrisy. The history of the world demonstrates that people always have and always will indulge in intoxicating liquors. Such law would deprive the state of a large revenue without accomplishing results."—Cardinal Gibbons.

PROHIBITIONIST'S INTEMPERANCE.

THERE are other forms of intemperance besides intemperance in the use of liquor. The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"Testifying in the alimony suit brought by her mother, Mrs. Agnes E. Forsythe, against Andrew Forsythe, former field manager for the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, Miss Margaret Forsythe, 24 years old, today related startling incidents of their home life, of her father striking and abusing her mother when store bills arrived and because she burned too much gas."

CALLS WORKERS MURDERERS.

ONE of the most vicious attacks ever made on organized labor occurred at the General Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Prohibition organization, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The attack was occasioned by the introduction of a motion to institute the "closed shop" policy. The motion was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

Reviewing the discussion that preceded the vote, the Literary Digest says:

"The high-water mark of the discussion, according to the reports in the daily press, was reached when a lay delegate, Mr. Francis A. Arter, of Cleveland, a capitalist, said that 'murder, robbery, theft—every crime in the catalogue'—had been committed by members of the class of workers with which the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church were asked to align themselves."



Part of the daily rations served to soldiers in Macedonia.

HITS BAKERS AND BUTCHERS.

"THE Prohibitionists argue that if we will destroy the saloon, the brewery, the winery, it will only be a short time before the employes in these trades will find jobs in other industries. They told us in Colorado more bread would be consumed, more meat eaten, and more clothes worn. Has this been true? Colorado has answered the question. We found in organizing the unemployed in Denver, following the enactment of Prohibition, there were over 300 bakers and more than 200 butchers absolutely without hope of a job. The very class Prohibitionists told us would have more work were thrown out of work."—Building Trades Council and Unions of California.

ONE BOY THAT PROHIBITION DID'NT SAVE.

SOMETIMES, in reading the newspapers, a tear will start, when one sees a story of plain, unveneered facts that the "sob sisters" have neglected, as in the case of this prosaic account in the Yolo Independent, published at Broderick, Cal.:

The detrimental effects of prohibition are forcibly shown in a letter just received by The Independent and printed below.

Alcohol may not be a necessity of life, but there is evidence that in some cases it is a very useful stimulant which may be used to advantage by physicians.

The states of Oregon, Washington and several others are cursed with prohibition laws, prohibition that knows neither common sense nor a sense of justice.

This letter, written from the state of Oregon to the Astor Wine Company, in Hornbrook, Cal., shows to what extent a fanatical law may go and still be supported by some people.

The letter reads:

Drain, Ore., June 16, 1916.

Mr. J. W. Bell, Astor Wine Co., Hornbrook, Cal.:

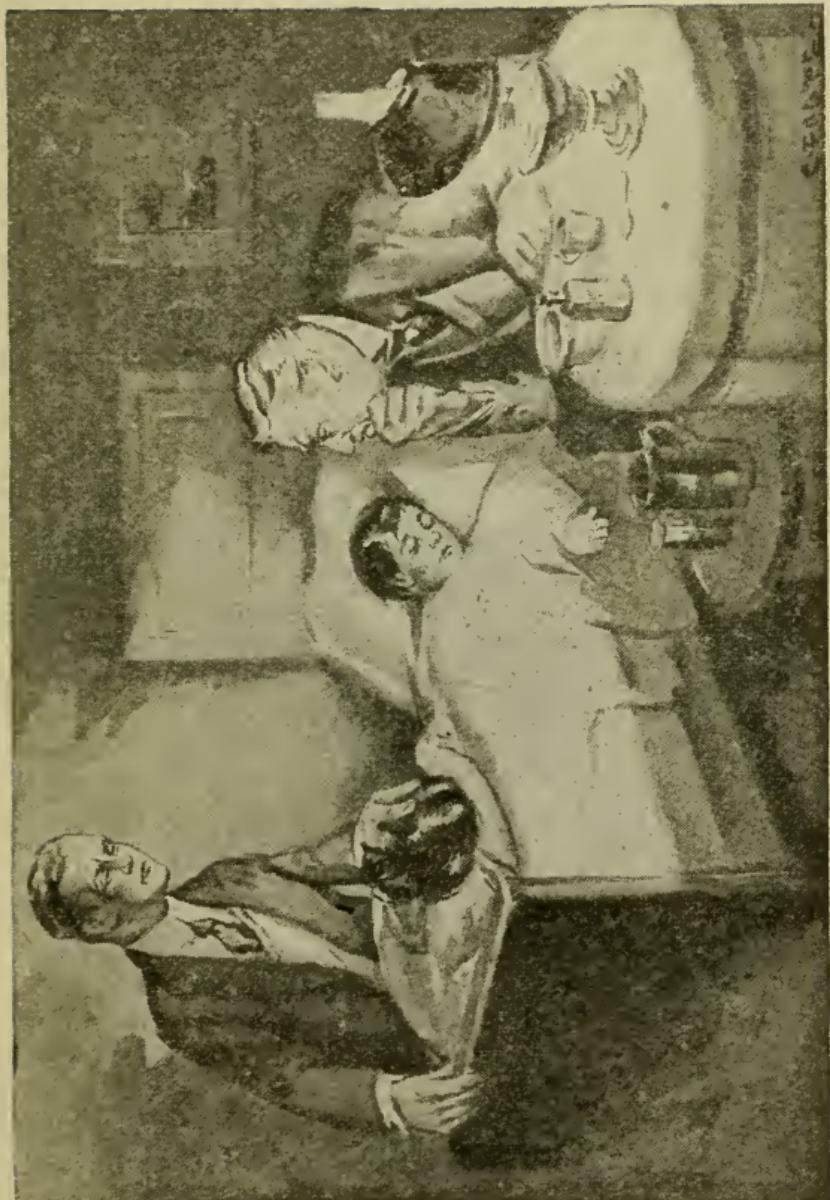
Dear Sir—That order I telegraphed to you came on the expected train but the agent wouldn't allow me to take it as my time of 1 qt. was not up until the 14th, and for 2 qts. on the 26th, so I was stuck. I tried to get the District Attorney, Geo. Neuner, on the 'phone that afternoon, but could not locate him, as I wanted to ask him if a physician could receive more than the allotted amount in 28 days, he being classed the same as druggists, hospitals, etc.

I had read, or thought I had, where it stated they could. Well, I saw Neuner a few days later and he told me I could receive alcohol in larger quantities, but not whiskey. Now I think he must be mistaken and wish you would look it up if you have a copy of the law handy.

Of course I couldn't break the package to take the brandy out, or alcohol either, so I was stung.

Geo. Neuner said if I had got him on the 'phone that afternoon he would have let me have the brandy in a case of sickness like that and he wouldn't have caused any disturbance—but the child died and it was too late then. Brandy seemed to be the only thing that would stimulate him and that is why I wanted it in such a hurry.

THE BOY THAT PROHIBITION DID NOT SAVE.



It is still in the express office awaiting the arrival of the 26th, and then I don't know whether I'll take it or not as this scorching weather demands beer. Yet I'll probably get the brandy as I want it on hand so I won't get in such a predicament again.

Please look up the law on this matter of physicians.

Very truly yours,

DR. H. A. CANFIELD.

HOBSON AND YOUR MONEY.

THE National Monthly deals with the desires of Hobson to place his "great dry" speech in the home of every American. In part the article says:

"We have Captain Hobson's own written word for it that he proposes to get his speech into 16,000,000 homes, which includes about all the American people, nearly 100,000,000 in all.

It would be a very costly proceeding to the government of the United States, mulcting it to the tune of about \$150,000 for carrying the speech through the mails.

In this time of world stress Captain Hobson seeks this \$150,000 for the sole and overpoweringly important purpose of feeding the minds of the American people with Captain Hobson's speech.

Hobson's letter to the editors of the United States explains his ambitious plans:

January 22, 1916.

Editor

City.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I am sending you under separate cover copy of my recent prohibition speech and also for your information, copy of standard individual letter to accompany same.

Before my right to use the government frank expires next fall I wish to send the speech and letter individually to all the homes of Americans.

While my part of the cost is but a fraction of the total cost to the government, yet covering the whole country will amount to about \$150,000.

Would you, through your columns, help to raise the fund? In order to facilitate your action I am enclosing a draft for a news article which can be used as a basis for editorials.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) R. P. HOBSON.

KANSAS VERSUS THE LICENSE STATES.

The Case Against Prohibition Kansas.

(NOTE—The states referred to as "License States" were licensed at the time these reports were made.)

Mr. Royal E. Cabell, expert statistician and former United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has made an authoritative analysis of official records from Washington, D. C., showing the position of "dry" Kansas as compared with the license states.

Mr. Cabell's statistics are taken from the 1910 Census of the United States Government and the official records are from the Census Bureau in Washington, D. C.

The States which are referred to as license States had "license" laws at the time when the 1910 Census was taken. Therefore, despite subsequent changes in the law of these States, it is permissible to make this comparison showing the social conditions in "dry" Kansas and the license States in 1910.

Insanity.

Kansas had 172.3 insane per 100,000 population in state and private hospitals. Ten license states with better records were:

New Mexico	68.43	Kentucky	155.17
Wyoming	115.71	Utah	92.43
Florida	113.20	Texas	104.19
Louisiana	130.78	S. Dakota	148.96
Indiana	167.66	Nebraska	167.22

Pauperism.

Kansas had a rate of 43.49 per 100,000 population, which was greater than the rates of the following six license states:

Louisiana	11.33	Florida	27.60
S. Dakota	25.00	Minnesota	33.18
Wyoming	13.57	Texas	22.13

Divorces.

The average annual divorce rate per 100,000 population from 1898 to 1902 for Kansas was 286. Twenty-three license states which had smaller average divorce rates for this same period were (per 100,000 population):

Rhode Island.....	281	Ohio	231
New Hampshire	272	Minnesota	161
Kentucky	237	Massachusetts	124
Florida	226	Pennsylvania	94
New Mexico.....	193	New Jersey.....	60
Vermont	177	New York.....	60
Louisiana	127	Utah	274
Maryland	114	Illinois	267
Delaware	43	Nebraska	226
Missouri	281	Wisconsin	180
S. Dakota	270	Connecticut	130
Michigan	257		

The percentage of divorces granted to wives for cruelty from 1887 to 1906 for Kansas was 24.3. Fifteen license states with a better record were:

Montana	22.7	Ohio	22.6
New Mexico.....	14.8	Kentucky	20.2
Florida	13.5	Connecticut	19.8
Delaware	10.4	Wyoming	15.9
Maryland	2.7	Utah	12.3
Massachusetts	22.4	Louisiana	9.9
Rhode Island.....	11.4	New Jersey.....	1.9
New York.....	7.1		

Church Membership.

The percentage of church membership to the total population in Kansas was 28.4. Twenty-eight license states, having a greater percentage of church membership in proportion to the population, were:

New Mexico.....	63.3	Minnesota	41.2
Massachusetts	51.3	Michigan	38.0
New York.....	43.7	Indiana	34.6
Vermont	42.0	Maryland	37.1
New Jersey.....	39.0	Florida	35.2
Illinois	38.3	Rhode Island.....	54.0
Kentucky	37.0	Connecticut	50.0
Nevada	35.3	New Hampshire...	44.0
Texas	34.7	Ohio	39.2
Nebraska	32.4	California	37.1
Utah	54.6	Delaware	36.6
Louisiana	50.6	South Dakota.....	34.8
Wisconsin	44.3	Missouri	35.7
Pennsylvania	43.0	Montana	32.6

Juvenile Delinquents.

The rate of juvenile delinquents in Kansas was 25.68 per 100,000 population. Nine license states with less juvenile delinquents were:

Louisiana	6.90	Montana	23.51
Florida	13.06	S. Dakota.....	17.75
Utah	20.81	New Mexico.....	5.31
Texas	4.75	Nebraska	11.17
Minnesota	18.93		

Murder.

Kansas had 11.36 murderers per 100,000 population. The nineteen states that had less homicides in proportion to the population were:

New Mexico.....	3.00	Indiana	9.62
New Hampshire...	4.40	Massachusetts	4.28
Utah	6.21	South Dakota.....	6.03
Minnesota	6.66	New York.....	6.24
Pennsylvania	6.99	Nebraska	6.97
Ohio	7.47	New Jersey.....	7.31
Vermont	7.71	Michigan	7.65
Connecticut	10.81	Delaware	10.00
Wisconsin	6.22	Illinois	11.29
Rhode Island.....	6.66		

Prisoners of All Kinds.

Kansas had a rate of 90.94 prisoners of all kinds per 100,000 population. Six license states having less prisoners in proportion to the population were:

Wisconsin	71.88	Nebraska	55.12
South Dakota.....	48.10	Minnesota	77.92
Ohio	84.13	Illinois	90.78

Savings Accounts.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency giving the number of savings depositors in mutual and stock savings banks all over the country on June 4, 1913, shows that Kansas had 1,148 savings depositors for each 100,000 of population. The twenty-four license states having a greater number of depositors in proportion to the population than Kansas, were (per 100,000):

Massachusetts	63,411	New York.....	32,065
Vermont	32,167	Minnesota	5,320
Delaware	16,362	Kentucky	1,819
Louisiana	7,545	Wyoming	1,405
Pennsylvania	6,064	Indiana	1,219
Wisconsin	3,158	New Hampshire...	47,581
Nebraska	1,669	California	31,562
New Mexico.....	1,483	Maryland	20,939
Montana	1,260	Utah	12,714
Connecticut	52,200	Michigan	6,452
Rhode Island.....	25,312	Ohio	6,676
New Jersey.....	12,735	Nevada	1,819

HOBSON'S "2,000 A DAY."

DURING the debates, on the floor of the House of Representatives, on the proposed Constitutional amendment for National Prohibition, Tuesday, December 22, 1914, Mr. Hobson, the author of the measure, made some atrocious misstatements.

Chief among these alleged truths is the statement of Mr. Hobson that "Alcohol averages 2,000 Americans a day. Alcohol kills fully 730,000 American citizens every year."

Remembering Mr. Hobson's statement of "2,000" deaths per day from alcohol, we turn to the 1912 **Mortality Statistics of the United States Bureau of the Census** for the authenticity of his figures. Here we discover some remarkable facts, which illuminate Mr. Hobson's wholesale prevarications.

The registration area for deaths is composed of twenty-three (23) States, nineteen (19) of which are license States and four (4) Prohibition States.

	% of Population	Total
Registration Area for deaths, 1912	.60,427,133	63.2
Non-Registration Area for deaths	.31,545,133	36.8
Deaths from all causes in registration area	.838,251	
Deaths from all causes under five years (1/4 of total deaths)	.204,679	
Deaths from all causes over five years of age	.633,612	
Seven-tenths of one per cent (.7%) of the entire population in the United States died in 1912.		
As no United States statistics are available for the non-registration area the percentage of deaths in the registration area may be used to determine the deaths in the non-registration States.		
If seven-tenths of one per cent (.7%) of the population of the non-registration area died in 1912, the number of the deaths would be about	.400,000	
According to the ratio in the registration area about one-fourth (1/4) of the total deaths are of children under five years of age, which in the non-registration States would be about	.100,000	
Total number of deaths in the non-registration area over five years of age	.300,000	
Total number of deaths in registration area over five years of age	.633,612	
Total number of deaths of persons over five years of age from all causes for all States in the Union (1912)	.933,612	

Total number of deaths from all causes in the United States per day.....	2,500
Mr. Hobson says total number of alcoholic deaths in the United States per day.....	2,000
Total number of deaths per day in the United States from the one hundred and eighty-eight (188) other causes listed in Mortality Statistics according to Mr. Hobson would be ONLY	500

According to Mr. Hobson, 730,000 of the 933,612 deaths in the United States from all causes are due to alcoholism.

On page 118 of the Mortality Statistics for 1912 we find:

"No 56—Alcoholism (acute and chronic).....3,183

We may double this amount to 6,000 to account for possible alcoholic deaths in the non-registration area. Even then Mr. Hobson's figures gives 724,000 **MORE** deaths from alcoholism than do the statistics of the United States Government.

This is ONE instance of the Hobsonian method, but it is a good example of his usual disregard for truth.

JOHN KOREN ON PROHIBITION.

JOHN KOREN, discussing the Anti-Saloon League cry for a submission of National Prohibition to "the people of the nation" through its legislatures, says:

"The transparent plea is made that the people 'of the nation,' through its legislatures, should be allowed to decide. In reality this is an appeal for coercion through a minority of the population. For in ratifying a proposed amendment to the constitution the votes of the different state legislatures are equal units, no matter how great the disparity of the population they represent.

"Thus the four least populous states in the Union would have just as much weight as the four most populous, containing thirty times as many inhabitants. A situation might arise in which thirty-six legislatures, representing less than one-half of the population, imposed their will on twelve states representing the majority. Yet we are adjured to 'let the people decide.' The true implication is let the rural minorities say how the urban majorities shall live."

THE INJUSTICE OF A NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

IN an interview in December, 1914, former Governor Malcolm R. Patterson, of Tennessee, now an Anti-Saloon League speaker, is quoted as follows:

"We are working for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. It must pass each House of Congress by a two-thirds vote. When that occurs the amendment will go to the Legislatures of the states. If three-fourths of the states by their Legislatures accept or ratify the amendment, it will become a part of the organic law of the nation. The votes of 36 states are necessary for the ratification of the amendment."

This is the legal method of procedure to place an amendment in the Constitution of the United States.

Later, however, in the interview, the Governor is quoted as saying: "Besides, if the liquor business is broken up by an amendment to the Constitution, it will mean that a large majority of the voters of the United States have ordered that it be broken up."

Is this true that "a large majority of the voters of the United States would then have ordered the business broken up?" In the Governor's own words the amendment goes to the "Legislatures of the states" and must be ratified by a three-fourths vote of the "Legislatures" of the states before it becomes a part of the organic law.

Is the Legislature necessarily synonymous with the will of the majority of the voters of the states it represents? How many times does history show Legislatures that took matters in their own hands and took action directly against the will of the majority of the voters that had elected the Legislature?

Moreover, in the ratification of the amendment, Nevada, with 81,875 inhabitants, will have just as much of a vote as New York with 9,113,218 inhabitants, and it could easily come to pass that the 12 largest states, with 15,000,000 voters, would be outvoted by 11,000,000 voters of the 36 smaller states.

Then an amendment providing for National Prohibition might not necessarily be the result of the demands of a "large majority of the voters of the United States."

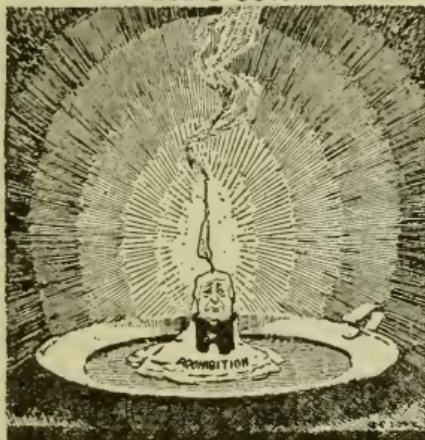
There is another injustice in the method employed in placing an amendment in the United States Constitution. There is no limit to the time in which the

states may ratify an amendment after it has been submitted by Congress.

If the Hobson Prohibition amendment, for example, should get a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress, there would be no question but that it would some time catch a majority vote in the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states. The proponents of the project could keep pushing their cause, year after year, until that result had been reached, all favorable votes counting toward ratification, while unfavorable votes meant merely a postponement of the question. And the situation is the same with other projected changes.

A National Prohibition Amendment made law by the above unfair, unjust and un-American process would never receive the endorsement or support of the American people.

GOING OUT!



In 1916, Vermont defeated prohibition by a two to one vote.

"A SCAB-ENCOURAGING INSTITUTION."

QUERIES the Baltimore Labor Leader:
Anti-Saloon League spell-binders seldom allow a chance to pass without advising their auditors that the Anti-Saloon League is so much in love with the workingmen of America that they want to save them from their alleged dire effects of the open legalized saloon. We have often wondered why "The Church in Action" never took a day off and endeavored to influence the Methodist Book Concern to unionize its printing plant, which has been for years a scab-encouraging institution?

WHO WILL MAKE UP THIS DEFICIT?

Customs and Internal Revenue Collected on Distilled Spirits, Wines and Malt Liquors with Total National Revenue and Percentage—Year Ending June 30, 1916.

(Sources: Customs revenue from annual report on Commerce and Navigation, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce; Internal Revenue from reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department.)

Customs Revenue:	1916.
From malt liquors.....	\$ 782,069
From wine	4,825,346
From distilled spirits.....	9,678,488
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Total	\$15,285,903

Internal Revenue, Other than Special Taxes:	
From malt liquor.....	\$ 87,875,672
From distilled spirits and wine.....	153,457,996
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Total	\$241,333,668

Special Taxes:	
For the manufacture of malt liquors and distilled spirits.....	\$ 426,458.22
For the sale of malt liquor and distilled spirits	5,693,416.32
<hr/>	
Total	\$6,119,874.54

Total Internal Revenue:	
From alcoholic beverages.....	\$247,453,542.54
Total Internal Revenue and Customs Receipts:	
From alcoholic beverages.....	\$262,739,445.54
Total National Ordinary Receipts:	
From all sources.....	\$779,664,552.49

The liquor industry, then, paid into the Treasury of the National Government for the fiscal year 1916, \$262,739,445.54, which is over one-third of the \$779,664,552.49, which represents the total ordinary receipts of the United States Treasury from all sources for the same year.

The total revenue received by the various states of the Union in 1915, in the form of liquor licenses, was \$20,799,071.00.

The total revenue received by the various counties of the Union in 1913 (the latest figures available) in the form of liquor licenses was \$6,600,010.

The total revenue received by cities having a population of 2,500 and over in 1913 (the latest figures available) was \$51,955,001.00.

The total amount paid into the National Treasury; the state, county and municipal treasuries, was \$342,-093,527.54.

This is the revenue that the Anti-Saloon League wishes to destroy.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS—U. S. CENSUS, 1910.

The Tables Which Follow Compare Social Conditions in "Wet" and "Dry" States.

The average savings of each depositor in the savings banks of the United States is \$439.07. A comparison of seven "dry" states and seven "wet" states.

Prohibition States.	License States.
Kansas	\$231.69
West Virginia....	168.01
North Carolina....	171.56
Georgia	239.54
Mississippi	280.97
Tennessee	262.27
North Dakota....	<u>207.15</u>
Average for 7 "dry" states....	\$223.02
	Average for 7 "wet" states....\$520.54

LABOR.

Special Bulletin on Manufacture, U. S. Census—Wage Earners—per cent of distribution. United States 100%. A comparison of 9 "dry" and 9 "wet" states.

Prohibition States	Per Cent of Distribution	Lisence States	Per Cent of Distribution
Kansas	0.7	New York.....	15.2
North Carolina....	1.8	Pennsylvania	13.3
Georgia	1.6	Massachusetts	8.8
Tennessee	1.1	Ohio	6.8
Maine	1.2	New Jersey.....	4.9
West Virginia.....	1.0	Illinois	7.0
Oklahoma	0.2	Wisconsin	2.8
North Dakota.....	0.1	Indiana	2.8
Mississippi	<u>0.8</u>	Connecticut	3.2
Average per cent for 9 "dry" states.....	0.9	Average per cent for 9 "wet" states.....	7.3

ILLITERACY.

United States Statistical Abstract 1915, Page 59, Table 36—"Illiterate persons 10 years of age and over, 1910."—Percentages. A comparison of seven "dry" and seven "wet" states.

Prohibition States	Per Cent of Illiterate Population	License States	Per Cent of Illiterate Population
Georgia	20.7	California	3.7
Maine	4.1	Illinois	3.7
Mississippi	22.4	Indiana	3.1
North Carolina.....	18.5	Minnesota	3.0
Oklahoma	5.6	Ohio	3.2
Tennessee	13.6	Vermont	3.7
West Virginia.....	8.3	Wisconsin	3.2
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Average per cent of 7 "dry" states.....	13.3	Average per cent of 7 "wet" states.....	3.3

NOTE—Percentage of illiterates in other "wet" states follows: Connecticut, 6.0; Massachusetts, 5.2; Missouri, 4.3; Nevada, 6.7; New Hampshire, 4.6; New Jersey, 5.6; New York, 5.5; Pennsylvania, 5.9.

PAUPERS.

United States Statistical Abstract 1915, Page 54, Table 31—"Paupers Enumerated in Almshouses 1910."—Number per 100,000 population. A comparison of six "dry" and six "wet" states.

Prohibition States	No. of Papers per 100,000 Pop.	License States	No. of Paupers per 100,000 Pop.
Georgia	31.2	Florida	27.5
Kansas	43.5	Louisiana	11.3
Maine	127.3	Utah	48.5
North Carolina.....	63.0	Texas	22.1
Tennessee	71.8	Wyoming	13.0
West Virginia.....	66.2	Minnesota	33.1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Average number for 6 "dry" states.....	67.1	Average number for 6 "wet" states.....	25.9

CHURCH MEMBERS—U. S. CENSUS, 1906.

Percentage of the Population Listed as Church Members.

Prohibition States.	License States.
Kansas	28.4%
Maine	29.8%
West Virginia.....	28.0%
<hr/>	
New York.....	43.7%
Massachusetts	51.3%
Rhode Island.....	54.0%

Some of the other license states that outrank the prohibition states in church membership by far, are Illinois 38.3%; Ohio 39.3%; Wisconsin 44.3%; Louisiana 50.6%; California 31.1.%

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

United States Statistical Abstract 1915, Page 572, Table No. 320—"Building and Loan Associations."—Number and assets 1914. A comparison of seven "dry" and seven "wet" states.

Prohibition States	No. of Ass'ns	Assets in Millions of Dollars	License States	No. of Ass'ns	Assets in Millions of Dollars
Kansas	61	18	California ...	93	29
Maine	37	5	Illinois	608	90
N. Carolina...	138	12	Indiana	341	56
N. Dakota....	9	2	New Jersey..	707	132
Oklahoma	33	1	New York...	245	68
Tennessee	14	3	Ohio	656	240
W. Virginia...	41	6	Pennsylvania.	1765	255
	—	—		—	—
	333	47		4415	870

INSANITY.

United States Statistical Abstract for 1915, Page 56, Table 33—"Insane Enumerated in Hospitals in 1910," per 100,000 population. A comparison of six "dry" and six "wet" states.

Prohibition States	No. of Insane per 100,000 Pop.	License States	No. of Insane per 100,000 Pop.
Georgia	120.0	Texas	104.0
Kansas	172.2	Indiana	167.6
Maine	169.5	Louisiana	130.3
Mississippi	110.1	Utah	91.6
North Carolina....	114.3	Florida	112.8
West Virginia.....	141.0	Wyoming	111.0
Average for 6 "dry" states	137.8	Average for 6 "wet" states	119.5

DIVORCES.

United States Statistical Abstracts for 1913, Page 83, Table 55—"Divorces per 100,000 of married population 1900." A comparison of nine "dry" and nine "wet" states.

Prohibition States	Number per 100,000 Population	License States	Number per 100,000 Population
Georgia	78	Connecticut	130
Kansas	286	Delaware	43
Maine	282	Louisiana	127
Mississippi	225	Maryland	114
North Carolina.....	75	Minnesota	161
North Dakota.....	268	New Jersey.....	60
Oklahoma	346	New York.....	60
Tennessee	261	Pennsylvania	94
West Virginia.....	183	Massachusetts	124
Average number for 9 "dry" states.....	222	Average number for 9 "wet" states.....	101

PRISONERS.

United States Statistical Abstract for 1915, Page 55, Table 32—"Sentences Prisoners in Penal Institutions in 1910," per 100,000 population. A comparison of six "dry" and six "wet" states.

Prohibition States	No. of Prisoners per 100,000 Pop.	License States	No. of Prisoners per 100,000 Pop.
Georgia	191.4	Pennsylvania	106.7
Maine	98.3	Illinois	90.6
Mississippi	127.0	Texas	108.5
Oklahoma	101.1	Wisconsin	71.8
Tennessee	125.7	Minnesota	77.7
West Virginia.....	119.8	Ohio	84.0
Average for 6 "dry" states	127.2	Average for 6 "wet" states	89.9

I am a doctor of medicine by profession. The Hobson resolution begins with the statement that "exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison." As a physician, I state that this is either a play on words or an outright misstatement. In either event it is misleading, and flies in the face of medical practice and physiological science.—REPRESENTATIVE ANDREW J. BARCHFELD, of Pennsylvania.

DRINKING NATIONS LEAD AND HAVE LED THE WORLD.

History Proves that the Anglo-Saxons, Teutons and Latins, All Drinking Races, are Virile, Brave, Intelligent, While Dry Chinese and Turks Have Retrograded.

THAT the "wet" races have ever led the world in civilization is the subject of a feature article in the Baltimore Evening Sun. Among other things the writer says:

Why, I wonder, do the opponents of that champion, Prohibition, always base their arguments on the claim that prohibition doesn't prohibit?

The claim is, of course, true, for prohibition under present conditions, is a joke, and worse besides; but in making that fact their leading argument they beg the question at the start and play into the hands of the Andersons, the Hares, the Bryans, and other such "wise guys," and the asses who put up the coin for these.

For if the "Rum Demon" were one-hundredth part the devouring monster that the fanatics claim, a way could be and ought to be found to end forever its career—in fact, would have been found long, long ere this.

If one-tenth of the nonsense and "statistics" talked by the prohibitionists were true, we should all be maniacs, imbeciles, degenerates and weaklings—such of us as might be left.

If One-Tenth Were True?

If one-tenth of the rubbish—so-called expert medical opinion—which is dinned into the ears of children in the public schools by the old maid teachers were really true, the "rum-soaked" Slavs, Teutons, Latins and Anglo-Saxons would necessarily have perished from the earth through physical and mental degeneracy.

If, as is taught, alcohol causes frightful diseases of the body and mind, which are passed on to the children by heredity; if the offspring of drunkards were imbeciles and dipsomaniacs and the like, then the Indo-European races never could have survived thousands of years of alcoholic indulgence. They necessarily would have become teetotalers or must have perished, and today all Europe and America would be inhabited by those prohibitionists par excellence, the engaging Turks, Kurds and Arabs.

Prohibition Dangerous.

I oppose prohibition, not because it is difficult of enforcement, but because it would be dangerous to the progress and welfare of any people to enforce it.

I maintain that, instead of being a curse, alcohol is the handmaiden of intellectual and material progress, and that history abundantly proves it.

I contend that the races that have brought the world up from barbarism to civilization and lead the world today are "rum-soaked," as the prohibitionists are so fond of saying. Not only so, but races are vigorous in body and virile in mind almost in the ratio that they consume alcohol. Millions of the earth's inhabitants never touch alcohol, such as the great bulk of the Chinese, the East Indians, the Arabs and the Mohammedans of all kinds. Show me such and I will show you a people standing still or sliding backward in the evolution of humanity. All history teaches the same lesson.

Wets and Drys in History.

Wine-drinking Greece and Rome have left their imperishable imprint upon the thought, the art, the literature, the government, of all time as no other nations have ever done.

Later, when Europe had slumped backward into ignorance and superstition, came the wineless hosts of Mohammed and attempted to conquer the degraded, "rum-soaked" Europeans, constantly at war among themselves. Surely, if total abstinence ever had a golden opportunity to show its vast superiority over drunkenness, that was the time. Yet the "rummies" of Charles Martel and Charlemagne drove back the water drinkers. When the royster- ing Spaniards landed in Mexico and Peru they met peoples well along in civilization for that period, but without, if I remember correctly, the alcohol-drinking habit. Which proved the more virile, brave and intelligent? Ask history.

Wet Pilgrims vs. Dry Indians.

When the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock its pious travelers, carrying their bottle of booze ashore with their household effects, ran afoul of a husky, warlike red race of teetotalers. How long did the water-drinkers keep their land from the Pilgrims, whose descendants were the guys who put "make" in Jamaica rum, and who at last accounts were still able to match muscles or wits with any total abstainers whatever, at a ratio of about five to one?

The old South before the Civil War produced statesmen, thinkers, soldiers, men of learning and women of culture, courage and refinement. Physically and mentally the Southerners were unexcelled, whereas they should have been idiots and weaklings, according to the affecting philosophy taught in our public schools through the brow-beating of our pious prohibitionists, for was not a decanter on every sideboard, a "still" on nearly every farm, everybody drinking as a matter of course, and nearly everybody descended from the "souses" of Great Britain?

Empire Builders Wet.

Whence came the bold and gallant rovers that built the British Empire; that found America and made it their own; that have girdled the earth and taken what they desired; that fought their way to the Poles?

Whence came the men who have led the world in science, in art, in government, in learning, for a thousand years—who tame the lightning and make it their servant, who talk across vast oceans, who fly like birds and travel under the sea?

Do these workers of wonders come from the water-drinkers of the world? I trow not. Almost, if not quite, without exception, they spring from nations "rum-soaked" for centuries.

Consider, if you please, the Germans—huge eaters and drinkers! Has anybody noticed any lack of physical or mental vigor after their age-old debauch as a race? I trow not.

"Virile Races Need Alcohol."

Now, there must be a reason for all this. It could not be merely coincidental that all the arguments of the prohibitionists are made absurd and ridiculous by the facts of history.

I am far from saying that alcohol would make every race progressive. On the contrary, it probably hastens the extinction of the people incapable of development and progress—e. g., the American Indian and the Kongo savage. But the virile races need alcohol, and, needing it, they use it. If it were bad for them, these conquerors of the world and of the secrets of nature, the peoples who lead the world now and have led it in the past in progress, civilization and Christianity, would either have discarded it long ago or it would have made them serfs and weaklings and degenerates instead of masters and dealers.

LIQUOR AND CRIME.

ROBERT BLACKWOOD, writing in the "Forum," exposes as an absolute fallacy the prohibition claim that liquor is the source of crime. The following paragraphs are excerpts from the article:

The man of weak will or crooked tendencies who violates the laws that society has made for its protection, hopes to create sympathy by saying, "I was not to blame; drink weakened my will and led me to commit this crime."

When it was found that credulous juries and judges were inclined to look upon a criminal's drinking habits as a reason for leniency, the plea became highly popular, so that in course of time it became the customary thing for a prisoner to say, "I was drunk," or "drink made me a criminal." The consensus of opinion among criminologists is that the chief causes of crime are: defective mentality; inherited weakness of will; malnutrition (insufficient or improper feeding in childhood); lack of proper moral training in youth; unwise selection by parents of unsuitable trades or vocation; and very largely, to poverty.

The claim that liquor drinking is the cause of seventy or ninety per cent of crime is clearly disproved by a brief examination of the more serious offenses against the laws. There are no complete statistics on this subject for the whole country, but those of New York State, with its 10,000,000 population, may be regarded as fairly representative. The report of the State Commissioner of Prisons for 1914, pages 949-496, gives the following record of admissions to all the state prisons for that year:

Total number of prisoners admitted, 3,368.

Males, 3,327; females, 41.

Convicted of abandonment.....	24
" " abduction	32
" " arson	47
" " bigamy	25
" " burglary (various degrees).....	780
" " carrying concealed and dangerous weapons	127
" " extortion	23
" " forgery	106
" " grand larceny (various degrees)...	658
" " receiving stolen property.....	100
" " robbery (various degrees).....	318

These offenses constitute nearly seventy per cent of the total number. It will not be seriously pretended that any considerable proportion of them are due to the use of liquor or committed while under the influence of liquor. Men do not engage in burglary while drunk. It is impossible to conceive of men planning to commit forgery or grand larceny while intoxicated. Drink has no relation to the carrying of concealed weapons, nor is it responsible for receivers of stolen property.

Mr. Blackwood then compares crime in "wet" and "dry" states, and shows by government figures that there is more crime in "dry" states than there is in "wet." He closes his article as follows:

No sensible person claims that liquor drinking diminished crime in these "wet" states, yet it would be just as reasonable as the assertion that prohibition decreased crime in the "dry" states. Two facts are clearly established by these statistics: that the use of liquor is not a material factor in the causation of crime, and that prohibition would not in any degree lessen the number of criminal acts.



Wines at the front awaiting distribution to the French soldiers in the trenches.

"SAVE THE BOY!"

THE boy is the most pathetic victim of Prohibition. This is at least the experience of Trinidad, Colo. The following appeared in the Trinidad Chronicle News:

"Is Prohibition prohibiting in Colorado?

"Drunkenness and the use of liquor is steadily increasing. Trinidad police records show twice as many arrests for drunkenness this month than April last year, when the saloons were open. It is stated that the young boys are using liquor more freely."

LABOR OPPOSES PROHIBITION.

REALIZING the failure of Prohibition as an aid to real temperance, and conscious that dry legislation is a detriment to the worker, throwing hundreds and thousands out of employment, labor organizations in all parts of the country have repeatedly gone on record as opposed to any such laws. Their journals have consistently fought this propaganda, and their leaders have openly arraigned themselves on the wet side of the controversy.

A few of the Labor Unions which have within the past year passed resolutions condemning Prohibition, are:

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

The New Jersey Council of United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners.

Convention of Labor Editors at St. Louis.

Montana State Federation of Labor.

San Francisco Labor Council.

American Federation of Musicians.

Detroit Federation of Labor.

Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Michigan State Federation of Labor.

Building Trades Council and Unions of California.

Baltimore Federation of Labor.

The resolution adopted by the Baltimore Federation of Labor was also endorsed by the building trades, steam fitters and helpers, cigarmakers, granite cutters, hoisting portable engineers, boilermakers and iron ship builders, bottlers, cap, cork and stopper workers, sheet metal workers, paper hangers and decorators, structural iron workers, painters, clothing cutters, tinners and plumbers of Baltimore.

REJECTED BY ALL PARTIES.

THE one great issue—prohibition—that has made the most noise in Washington in the last two years, was not mentioned in the platforms of any of the political parties at their national conventions.

The Democratic, Progressive and Republican parties refused to let dry planks be placed in their platforms, or to even countenance any suggestion of prohibition. In only one convention—the Progressive—did the question reach the floor, and there it was defeated by a vote of 5 to 1.

DRY "LEADERS" BAD AMERICANS.

IN an editorial entitled "Bad Americans," the Chicago Tribune observes:

Prohibition leaders have begun a campaign which is dangerous to the safety of the country and utterly discreditable to themselves. The plan is to pledge 5,000,000 voters to vote against any party and any candidate who does not openly favor national prohibition, regardless of his views on national defense, on foreign policy, and on industrial preparedness.

"The nation-wide movement for national prohibition," reads a statement issued by the committee of sixty, "furthered by the effort to secure 5,000,000 voters to pledge themselves to vote only for such party and candidates as stand committed by state and national platform declaration to the overthrow of the liquor traffic, is beginning in its sweep through the country."

This statement means that 5,000,000 voters will be asked to sacrifice every issue, however pressing and however necessary to the national safety, to the one issue of forcing prohibition on this country. The seriousness of such a pledge may be gauged today when we think what it might have meant in 1860 and 1864. Such tactics might have led 5,000,000 voters to vote for disunion and for a continuance of human slavery.

Perhaps the issues of this campaign are not so vital as those of 1861. They are certainly not much less vital. Prohibition leaders are proposing to knife any candidate, however sound his stand on the fundamental issues before this country, if he does not agree with them.

Would they vote for a candidate whose platform called for war with Germany or war with England just because he showed himself willing to fight the "liquor traffic" also? Would they vote for a candidate whose two desires were unlimited immigration of orientals and prohibition? That is what such a pledge might easily mean.

It is asserted that 5,000,000 people in this country believe that all intoxicants should be prohibited. There are at those figures about 95,000,000 who do not believe with them.

If these 5,000,000 are serious they will continue to devote themselves to education, to persuasion of the other 95,000,000. Until they have educated the majority and more, legislation against intoxicants will be futile because it will not be enforced. Legis-

lation against liquor is not enforced now. Where most people see no wrong in drinking and no harm in drinking, laws will not prevent drinking.

WHO FOOTS "DRY" BILLS?

EVERY year the Anti-Saloon League of America spends at least a million and a half dollars. Where does this money come from? From the friends of labor, or from its enemies? The following statement from former Representative Warren Worth Bailey, of Pennsylvania, may serve to throw some light on the subject:

"I say I do not know whence all this sudden clamor has come. But let me state right here, that if I were as deeply interested as a Rockefeller, a Frick, a Morgan, a Weyerhaeuser, or a Havemeyer in the maintenance of things as they are, I should not discourage this propaganda. I should be more than willing to contribute liberally in promoting it."

The same line of thought is found in an editorial in the New Orleans Labor Record:

"You know that the lowest wages in the world are paid in those countries, like China and India, where intoxicating liquors are unknown.

"You know that the Prohibition agitation is encouraged and supported by those who wish to sidetrack the great organized movement for the betterment of labor conditions.

"You know that if the Prohibition advocates succeed in convincing the people of the United States that the evils of which you complain are due to intemperance in your own ranks you will never be able to achieve the results you hope to accomplish.

"You know that the real remedy for intemperance, wherever it may exist, is summed up in the statement of President Gompers, as follows:

- a Increasing wages.
- b Shorter hours of work.
- c More leisure, so as to afford an opportunity for the cultivation of:
 - 1. Better tastes.
 - 2. Better aspirations.
 - 3. Higher ideals.
 - 4. Better standards of living.
 - 5. Freedom from the burdens of excessive toil.
 - 6. Better homes and surroundings for working-men."

EMINENT DIVINES ON PROHIBITION.

SO much prominence has been given to the assertion that the leading churchmen of the nation were against the use of liquor, that The Clovis News, which is "from Missouri," although printed at Clovis, N. M., went to the trouble to investigate. The ensuing account, taken from that paper, shows exactly how some really great divines feel about it:

Rev. Henry C. Kinney, Holy Trinity Church, Chicago—They (the census figures) prove beyond challenge that there is no traceable connection between the number of saloons in the cities and the crime records of those places.

Rev. Dr. Harwood, Trinity Church, New Haven, Conn.—I think the doctrine of prohibition is at war with all the ideas and teachings of the English-speaking race.

Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia—I oppose prohibition in the interest of temperance.

Bishop Spalding—There is a law of human nature that excessive pressure brought to bear on any special form of moral evil results in other evils, and now, when various influences are diminishing intemperance in America, there seems to be no sufficient reason for calling upon the state to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. The less we bring the government into our private, personal and domestic affairs the freer and happier we shall be.

Rev. Lyman Abbott—This (prohibition) was not the method of Jesus. He lived in an age of total abstinence societies and did not join them. He emphasized the distinction between His methods and that of John the Baptist by saying that John came neither eating nor drinking. He condemned drunkenness, but never in a single instance lifted up His voice in condemnation of drinking.

THE FIFTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS.

IF the prohibition against taking liberty or property without due process of law is not a restraint against taking liberty or property by ballot, then the representatives of 'the people' who framed and adopted the 5th and the 14th Amendments were sadly deceived, and they did not know what they were doing."—Lee J. Vance, of the New York Bar.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE'S NATIONAL LOBBY

Discussing the organization of the Anti-Saloon League, L. Ames Brown, in the North American Review, has the following to say of the lobby at Washington, a branch of which may be found in all of the states:

The prohibition forces today are organized with a degree of efficiency attained by few moments in the history of the republic. Their efficiency of organization prevents us effectually from drawing a parallel between the Dow movement and the Hobson movement.

The power of that portion of public opinion which now supports the demand for national prohibition is exerted upon Congress and state political bodies and in elections through the Anti-Saloon League of America. The league organizes and manages every important prohibition fight made in the country, and maintains at Washington one of the most powerful lobbies ever seen at the national capital. It is known as the national legislative headquarters of the league, and it is in charge of Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, national legislative superintendent.

"Clearly a Lobby."

It is a lobby clearly within the sense of the term accepted in modern American politics. Its representatives, backed by an organized influence of public opinion, are enabled to dictate the attitude of a considerable number of Congressmen on a pending question, with the result that Congressmen, oftentimes are driven to vote against their own views and their own consciences in favor of the measures advocated by the lobby. The harmful effect of such a lobbying enterprise upon our system of government does not admit of controversy. It is inimical to the very spirit of our governmental institutions in that it would remove the legislative power from Congress itself, in so far as the matter of prohibition is concerned, and place this power in the hands of the Anti-Saloon League. A lobby always has been condemned by the American people. The very term "lobby" has been anathema in American politics. The Anti-Saloon League has been utterly fearless in its operations, however, and has made no effort to cloak its activities in the corridors of the House of Representatives.

LYNCHING IN GEORGIA.

THE Literary Digest, in an article on "Georgia's Right to Lynch," says:

"The right to lynch is sacred in Georgia and cannot be interferred with," remarks the Portland Oregonian, as it notes that the Persons Bill, providing for the removal of a sheriff when a lynching happens in his county, was tabled by a vote of 113 to 29 the last day of the session of the House of that state. It was a 'bad day for Georgia' when the bill failed of enactment into law, according to the Atlanta Constitution, which adds:

"As it is, we are set back a year in the effort to redeem the state from the stigma which an extraordinary record of law-violation has put upon her. We can do nothing now but wait. And in waiting we shall hope that the warning Georgia has been given will prove a deterrent sufficient to mitigate in the coming twelve months the record which in mob-lawlessness put her last year above all the others.

"We have at all times stood most staunchly for Georgia against criticism and abuse, from whatever source.

"But we cannot fail to recognize, nor can any man unless be is blinded to reason or caught in the meshes of politics, that in this case the record is against us.

"Let us hope another year that Georgia will elect a legislature that will think a little less of personal politics and a little more about the good name and reputation of the state."

WHY VERMONT VOTED "WET."

UNDER the caption of, "Learning the Difference," the St. Louis (Mo.) Times, in discussing the Vermont election in which that state voted two to one against prohibition, says:

"The public of Vermont has had a taste of intemperate regulation and common sense legislation. The result of the election indicates that those of sound judgment and appreciation of American freedom are in the majority.

"Prohibition was done away with and local option accepted as a fair method of handling personal matter.

"Vermont seems to have learned to appreciate the exercise of personal liberty."

PROHIBITION WOULD COST FROM THREE TO FIVE BILLION DOLLARS.

PUT as briefly as possible, the different effects of nation-wide prohibition may be stated as follows:

Abolition of business representing a capitalization estimated at from \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000.

Absolute loss of a large proportion of the assets of this industry and tremendous depreciation in value of the remainder.

Closing up of over 2,400 plants manufacturing distilled, malt and vinous liquors, having a capital, by the 1909 census, of \$831,000,000, purchasing raw materials valued at \$169,000,000 annually and turning out a product valued at over \$630,000,000 annually.

Closing up of over 203,000 retail liquor establishments with an investment running up into many millions of dollars.

Bankruptcy for thousands of these manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers who will find themselves facing a tremendous loss on property, the value of which is either wiped out or greatly depreciated and a large proportion of whose debtors in the same line of business will be unable to meet bills due.

Switching of thousands of these dealers to other lines of industry, where they will come into competition with their brains and what is left of their capital with manufacturers and merchants already in those fields.

Millions to Railroads.

Loss to railroads of the country of revenue on traffic running up into millions of dollars, netting them a considerable percentage of their income from freight. According to the United States Statistical Abstract for 1913, the total movement of manufactures of the wine, whisky and beer industry in 1912 amounted to over 7,000,000 tons, or 2½ per cent of the total traffic of all manufacturing industries of the country.

Loss of billions of dollars to wholesale grocers, hotel owners, restaurant keepers, druggists, both wholesale and retail, most of whom ordinarily are not classed by the public with the liquor industries.

Loss of billions of dollars in assets and in annual business to barrel and stave manufacturers, lumber men, bottle makers, box makers, grain dealers, printers, auto truck manufacturers and other collateral lines of business.

Many Trades Affected.

Loss of millions of dollars annually to insurance men in premiums. Loss of millions to building constructors, etc. It is estimated now that millions of dollars of improvements by distillers, brewers, wholesale and retail dealers are being held in abeyance as the result of the uncertainty about the future of their business, this failure to invest capital in hand being one of the factors in the slow recovery from the general business depression.

Loss of customers for hundreds of millions annually now received for corn, barley, hops, rice, wheat, grapes, apples, peaches, cherries, molasses and other farm products now utilized by distillers, brewers and wine makers.

200,000 Directly Employed.

Loss of jobs by some 15,000 salaried employees, some 15,000 traveling salesmen, some 65,000 wage earners in manufacturing and wholesale liquor establishments, and loss of places by 101,234 bartenders, a grand total of nearly 200,000 employees, making a living upon a conservative estimate for 1,000,000 of the 100,000,000 people of the country. All of these figures, with the exception of the estimate as to traveling salesmen, are from the United States Census of Manufactures for 1909. The salary and wages of the employees of the liquor manufacturing plants alone in 1909 is given by the census as over \$73,000,-000 a year.

Millions to Farmers.

Loss in addition to this to farm laborers, amount of which is problematical. According to the census for 1909, farm laborers' wages averaged 11.88 per cent of total value of crops produced. Applying this ratio to \$113,513,971 worth of farm products used by breweries and distilleries in 1913, the total payment for farm labor of products used in these industries was over \$13,000,000, a sum sufficient for the employment of nearly 75,000 persons for six months, at an average wage of \$30 a month.

\$250,000,000 Internal Revenue.

Loss of \$230,000,000 annually in internal revenue and over \$18,000,000 in custom revenue, a grand total of nearly \$250,000,000, over one-third of the total annual income from all sources.

Necessity of raising this vast sum by taxation in other directions. The difficulty of this will be apparent to all who recall the stress attendant upon

the imposition a short time back of a \$100,000,000 war tax.

Necessity for a vast army of United States officials to enforce the nation-wide prohibition law in every state and every local community within the country's bounds. This will also entail the necessity of raising a great sum by taxation in addition to that raised to replace the internal revenue and customs revenue lost by abolishing the liquor industry.

Loss to states of many millions; to counties, of other millions, and to incorporated places having a population of 2,500 and over, of \$51,955,001, a grand total running up into the hundreds of millions every year in liquor license and tax receipts.

TAFT ON PROHIBITION.

EX-PRESIDENT WM. H. TAFT, in the "Four Aspects of Civic Duty," shows the danger that lurks behind the prohibition movement.

"Nothing is more foolish, nothing more utterly at variance with sound policy than to enact a law which, by reason of conditions surrounding the community is incapable of enforcement. Such instances are sometimes presented by sumptuary laws, by which the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited under penalties in localities, where the public sentiment of the immediate community does not and will not sustain the enforcement of the law. In such cases the legislation usually is the result of agitation by the people in the country districts, who are determined to make their fellow citizens in the city better. The enactment of the law comes through the country representatives, who form a majority of the legislature, but the enforcement of the law rests with the people who are generally opposed to its enactment, and under such circumstances the law is a dead letter. In cases where the sale of liquor cannot be prohibited in fact, it is far better to regulate than to attempt to stamp it out.

"By the enactment of a drastic law and the failure to enforce it, there is injected into the public mind the idea that laws are to be observed or violated according to the will of those affected. I need not say how altogether pernicious such a loose theory is. . . . The constant violation or neglect of any law leads to a demoralized view of all laws."

"THE POOR MAN'S CLUB."

"I WOULD rather be the friend of some liquor dealer than of some saints.

"Poverty more frequently drives men to drink than drink drives men to poverty.

"The saloon is the poor man's club."

That is what Bishop Charles D. Williams, of the Episcopal diocese told a meeting of ministers at the Y. M. C. A.

Then he asked: "What have the drys to offer in its place? Are we going to close the saloons, deprive the working man of his glass of beer and then fold our arms? If we do, all of our work will be for naught. We must continue to work and provide recreation fields and other forms of amusement. In Bangor, Maine, in a Prohibition state, 60 saloons are running openly because sentiment so decrees, even supreme court rules of the state are governed by public sentiment."

No free nation has ever submitted to a law like this which puts the whole power of the customs and excise of the United States against your taking a drink unless you make it yourself or import it from abroad, as a rich man would do. In this it is a rich man's bill.—REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD WAYNE PARKER, of New Jersey.

MORE POLICEMEN REQUIRED IN "DRY" CITIES.

"PROHIBITION cities are not law-abiding cities; prohibition states are not leaders in virtue. They lynch almost as many in prohibition Mississippi as are killed in license Philadelphia, despite the fact that the populations are about the same and congested centers usually breed crime. Nor must it be forgotten that a lynching has always been preceded by another crime. One policeman for every 981 of your population suffices for Minneapolis; one is needed to each 809 in bankrupt prohibition Nashville, one for every 735 in Memphis, and 'dry' Atlanta needs one for every 647 of her inhabitants."—C. M. Bryan, City Attorney, Memphis, Tenn.

ALCOHOL A WAR FACTOR.

IN Leslie's Weekly, Mr. P. Lincoln Mitchell, discussing the necessity of alcohol as a war factor and pointing out the dependency of the Nation on distilleries for the production of smokeless powder, wrote as follows:

"The great conflict in Europe is constantly presenting tremendous questions to the warring nations, and many of these questions are arising from emergencies such as have never occurred in the history of the world. One of the most serious of these questions has been the preparation of munitions. Again and again, the lack of sufficient smokeless powder has been held responsible for defeat when victory was almost in sight.

"It would be interesting to know how certain Congressmen, who are such ardent advocates of preparedness, can reconcile their position in this respect with their approval of National Prohibition. As a matter of fact, this country is entirely dependent upon the distilleries of the nation for the preparation and production of smokeless powder, the first essential in modern warfare. By careful estimate, the distilleries of the United States today have a daily capacity of 602,500 gallons of alcohol, all of which output could be devoted to war purposes.

"This nation's possibilities for producing smokeless powder are very interestingly set forth by A. M. Breckler, a chemist of Louisville, who is an associate member for Kentucky of the Naval Consulting Board. Mr. Breckler has prepared a table showing the daily mashing capacity of the large distilleries of this country, and finds a total of 241,000 bushels. As there are about two and a half gallons of alcohol produced per bushel, this makes a possible total of 602,500 gallons of alcohol per day. Each gallon of alcohol weighs about seven pounds, which would mean a possible daily output of 4,217,500 pounds. Estimating two pounds of powder to one pound of alcohol, this makes a grand total of 8,435,000 pounds of smokeless powder daily.

"The Naval Advisory Board has sent blanks for securing an industrial inventory for the army and navy. In addition to the regular

blanks for inventory sent to manufacturing plants, a supplemental sheet to distilleries has been furnished, asking many detailed questions as to their capacity for producing alcohol. In other words, the Naval Advisory Board, recognizing the dependency of the big distilleries of the country, asks for detailed information (the same to be held as 'strictly confidential, non-partisan, non-political and wholly patriotic') as an essential factor in preparedness for the future. The questions asked make it perfectly plain that the Naval Advisory Board has no thought or intention of purchase or ownership, but is simply anxious to secure accurate information upon which it can count in any emergency, not only in time of war, but in time of peace as well.

"It is even more evident from every question asked that the Naval Advisory Board presupposes the continued existence of these distilleries. How will the Government supply the necessary amount of alcohol essential to the manufacture of smokeless powder?

"The annual internal revenue to the Government from liquors now amounts to some \$250,000,000, representing more than one-third of the total revenue received by the United States. If the statesmen of this country are as forehanded as those controlling the destinies of the Central Powers of Europe, and if they are to learn anything from the experience of the Allies in the present war, is not the conservation of the nation's sources of alcohol a subject demanding the deepest study and most careful consideration?"

"JICK" OR JAMAICA GINGER.

PROHIBITION of liquor is invariably followed by the introduction of many dangerous substitutes. Among the most popular of these is Jamaica Ginger, or "Jick," as it is more popularly known. The Denver Post tells how popular Jick is in "dry" Colorado.

"Witnesses at McLean's (a druggist) trial testified that the ginger when diluted with milk or water had a 'fine kick' and made an excellent substitute for whiskey. Evidence was given showing that many of the purchasers were young boys of eighteen or nineteen."

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.

Official Statistics Refute Prohibitionists' Theory.

ABSTRACTS from "A Study of the Causes of Industrial Accidents," issued by the American Statistical Association, which follow, need no additional comment as they speak for themselves:

"Discussing the Prohibition conditions in New York State the author of this article says:

"Although further reports must be awaited, giving detailed statistics of accident causes in New York State, yet there is one vital fact already available from the records of the legal department of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Commission throwing light upon the mooted question of personal negligence. In view of the provisions of this Act making intoxication a cause of exclusion of awards, it is important to inquire into the results. The Legal Department says there were but a very small number of cases—not more than 100 in a total of 18,930 awards allowed—in which the question of intoxication was raised by either the employee or insurance carrier, and that in no single case did the Commission decide that the injuries were due solely to intoxication, nor was a single claim disallowed on the grounds of intoxication. It is evident that this element so frequently alleged as a fertile cause of accidents was not observable in the investigations made in New York State.

New Jersey's Sad Experience.

Referring to New Jersey, he says:

"The New Jersey Workmen's Compensation Law was enacted in 1911, intoxication was included among the acts of 'negligence,' which might invalidate a claim. The report from New Jersey for 1913 says: 'Of 4,276 cases entitled to compensation, the greater part were settled promptly. The fact that of all the cases reported as compensated, 93.2 per cent were settled automatically, i. e., without reference to a court, speaks well for the law. This fact evidently shows that willful negligence, whether in the form of intoxication or in the other ways described in the act, was so nearly absent as a factor as to be dismissed from consideration.'"

Quoting statistics from the report of the Massachusetts Industrial Board the writer says:

"In view of the assertions frequently made that Monday is the principal accident day, due to the effects of 'Sunday celebration,' these statistics showing results contrary to that view are instructive. The statistics given for the year 1914, for non-fatal accidents, would seem to show there were more accidents on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, than on Monday."

The report continues:

"So far as wilful negligence (including intoxication) may enter into the matter of fault, there is, judging from the returns, hardly any of it admixed with the causes of industrial accidents in Massachusetts. Of 156 cases contested by appeal to the arbitration committees or to the courts, from July 12, 1912, to June 30, 1913, there were only 4 cases in which there was any charge of intoxication, and in only 2 cases were claims denied on that ground."

Negligence a Big Factor.

"The records of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin show that in only 4 or 5 cases out of the 18,139 cases up to January 1, 1915, has the employer made any claim that the employee was intoxicated, and in only 1 case has the Commission found that the injury was caused by intoxication. In view of these returns, the question of intoxication is not to be seriously considered as a direct cause of industrial accidents in Wisconsin."

"California reports say: 'No substantiation is found in these returns for the extreme assertion, so often made, that the bulk of accidents happen on Monday and are the result of the use of alcohol on Sunday.'

"In its first annual report that of 1912, the Industrial Insurance Commission of the State of Washington says: 'Framers of compensation acts in other states and of the Federal Bills for railway employees engaged in interstate commerce have devoted considerable attention to intoxication as productive of work accidents.' The records of this Commission do not show many cases of intoxication."

In summing up the matter the statistician says:

"The returns show that deliberate recklessness or intoxication is not frequent as a cause of accidents, in fact is so exceedingly slight as not to require serious consideration in the analysis of the immense number of accidents occurring in the United States annually. This conclusion seems to be further borne out by the statistics in the federal report dealing with the cases under the United States Workmen's Compensation act of 1908. Of 406 contested cases in four years (in the total number of accidents, the majority of the claims of which were allowed) negligence or misconduct was alleged in 80 cases and in only 1 case was intoxication charged, and that charge was not substantiated by the courts."

HUTCHINS HAPGOOD ON PROHIBITION.

HUTCHINS HAPGOOD, the eminent sociologist, flays the "ignorant head of Prohibition" in an article in the Forum.

Contrasting temperance and prohibition; moderation and confiscation, he says:

"The present mood of the United States, like that of Europe, is temperate. But with the chastened mood in the background, the evil of prohibition rears its ignorant head in the spectacular foreground of our political and social life. The cause of temperance is the cause of civilization. The cause of prohibition indicates the underlying fanaticism which is never present in the most enlightened communities.

"The most beautiful civilizations in the past have never been Puritanical. Their principle has been one of balance and proportion, and their spirit that of personal freedom."

PROHIBITION WRONG, SAYS DARROW.

CLARENCE DARROW, the labor attorney of national note, has frequently taken the stump against Prohibition. On one occasion he gave utterance to the following:

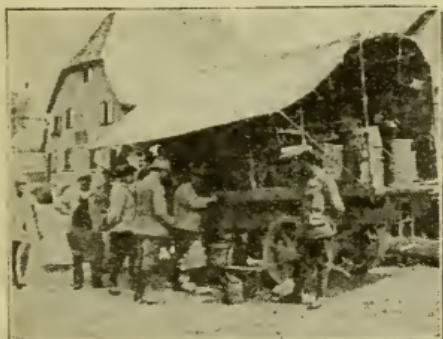
"Now there is one rule of life. If you give men opportunity, give them food and clothing and drink and sunlight and homes, they can look after their own morals, and they cannot do it any other way. The whole theory of Prohibition is wrong."

CITY HALL BOOTLEG HEADQUARTERS.

THE daring and efficiency with which the bootlegger operates is illustrated in the following story from the Seattle Times. Seattle has been placed in the "dry" column by state-wide Prohibition.

"That an organized ring of bootleggers operating with liquor stolen from the property rooms of the Public Safety building have reaped a splendid profit in the last two months, and that as a result of an all-day secret investigation among both civilian and police employees, a wholesale upheaval may be brought about, were allegations today that stirred city officials.

"It looks as if the city hall had been made the headquarters of a gang of bootleggers," said Chief of Police Chas. L. Beckingham."



A military
canteen near
the front in
the Vosges.

INSANITY INCREASES IN KANSAS.

THE Prohibitionists charge liquor with the responsibility for insanity. Yet the following story from the Topeka States Journal shows how rapidly insanity is increasing in Kansas, the banner Prohibition state:

"Insanity has increased nearly 14% in Kansas in the last year. That was the statement issued today by Senator J. W. Howe, secretary of the State Board of Control. The report shows admission of 772 new insane patients to hospitals of Topeka, Ossawatomie, and Parsons in the last year as compared with a record of 671 new cases for the year ending June 30, 1915."

DISREGARDS SPIRIT OF CONSTITUTION.

"IT (the Prohibition movement) cannot fail to be regarded as a movement fostered in the electorate through the ignoring of one of the fundamentals of that plan of government to which all of our characteristic political commitments supposedly are reconciled.

"The Constitution of the United States embodies the principle of governmental Americanism. It is not merely a set of laws providing how our statutes shall be drafted. It is a set of principles, or, more exactly, the principle of our Government, and as such must be an organic whole. It cannot be a patchwork. Its various parts must co-ordinate in order that it retain its vital character. It cannot retain this character, this unity, if there are to be written into it provisions for the nullification, as regards certain phases of our national life, of those older fundamentals embodied in it at a time when it composed a unit of thought."—L. Ames Brown, in the *North American Review*.

LIQUOR AND LONGEVITY.

ALL the statistics that follow are from the report of the Bureau of Census on Mortality Statistics for 1912. The total number of deaths in 1912 for the registration area was 828,251, a decrease of 1,033 since 1911, and 1911 shows a lower rate than any previous year on record. The United States in 1911 had a death rate of 14.2 per 1,000 population. This rate is lower than that of Austria, Ireland, England, France, the German Empire, Hungary, Italy, Japan or Spain. Our death rate as a nation is lower than any other nation of equal importance as a world power.

Now, if the death rate in the United States is decreasing and the consumption of liquor is increasing, what is the connection? If any, it is that the temperate and general use of wine, beer and whiskey is productive of longevity. This is true of Belgium. In that country the children are given their beer as our children are given milk, yet in Belgium there are more people over 80 years of age than in any other country on the globe. It is interesting to note that the "wet" states and cities in practically all cases have a lesser death rate than the localities living under Prohibition laws.

THE FARMER.

ACCORDING to the United States Statistical abstracts, there are three hundred thousand farmers raising corn, barley, rye, hops and fruits that go into the production of liquor. They receive in prices from the liquor interests of the country two hundred million dollars annually. Destroy this market and you reduce their purchasing powers two hundred million dollars a year. This means a corresponding reduction in the volume of all business—the output of the mines, mills and factories. When you hear a Prohibition speech you would imagine that only corn, and only a small per cent of that, is used in the production of liquor. They do not tell you the whole truth. They never intimate that barley, rye, hops and fruits go into the production of liquor.

BRYAN REFUTED.

"WE never understand a subject until we understand the general principles that control it," says Mr. Bryan. In this particular instance Mr. Bryan has stated the very crux of the question. Liquor, like many other things, may be abused as well as used. Even love may be abused and carried to excess and become the most horrible of all crimes, and cause the greatest suffering. So also Patriotism, that love of country per se, which is supposed to be the "greatest love," may be carried to excess and destruction and develop into tyranny. These are the underlying principles which we must understand and which Mr. Bryan so consistently ignores.

In regard to personal liberty, Mr. Bryan says: "Every man's right ends where his neighbor's right begins." True. The moderate drinker who takes an occasional drink does not interfere with any other man, and consequently no one else has the right to interfere with him. When, however, a man becomes drunk and abusive he is interfering with others, and should be apprehended. That is license and regulation. Prohibition strikes at the moderate drinker, who is clearly within his rights. Again Mr. Bryan fails to distinguish between use and abuse.

COMPENSATION.

MR. D. CLARENCE GIBBONY, President of the Law and Order Society of Philadelphia, Pa., has this to say of compensation:

"The only effective plan, it seems to me, by which we can permanently get rid of the liquor business is for Pennsylvania to pass a Prohibition amendment to the Constitution—appropriate a sum of money sufficiently large to meet the requirements—provide for the appointment of some sort of commission with authority to appraise all liquor establishments at their actual value, and in some such manner compensate the licensed dealers for some part of the actual cash loss following the dissolution of the partners' ip, thereby enabling them to engage in some other business.

"Even this plan would entail a great loss to the liquor dealer, but he would quit with a part of his investment and could engage in some other occupation—satisfied that he had been accorded a square deal. To my mind, this is the only honorable way out of a bad situation. If we look carefully at the principles involved and act with less prejudice towards the persons actually licensed to carry on the business, we will see the justice of this proposition. Moral problems demand righteous settlement, and we cannot pretend that the saloon question is none of our fault. I contend that it is all our fault. This being so, we shall obtain freedom from the business only by methods straightforward and clean. Objection to this plan will be made because of the large amount of money necessary for such a big undertaking. I say, we must first ask if it is right to abolish the liquor traffic. Next, whether we are responsible for the existence of the liquor traffic, and then adopt the surest and speediest and most honorable way to end the business. If we have shared in the profits as taxpayers and citizens, it is plain we should be willing to stand some loss in closing out the traffic. Great public improvements are provided for by the state at the voters' expense. Anything that is necessary for the comfort, safety and the convenience of the people is usually arranged for ungrudgingly.

"I cannot understand how any good citizen, if he comprehends the facts, can approve a partnership which gives both partners part of the profits, but charges one of the partners with all the losses at the time of dissolution. This is neither just nor

equitable. So, therefore, it cannot be the right way out.

"The only course left for us is to support a square deal abolition of the liquor traffic."

When the Swiss General Assembly passed a Federal law, June 4, 1910, providing for the prohibition of absinthe, a Federal decree was also passed providing for the payment of indemnities to compensate those who had invested their wealth in the business.

In February, 1915, a measure was passed by the French Chamber of Deputies which allowed the sum of 14,800,000 francs (approximately \$2,965,000) as compensation to manufacturers and dealers in absinthe for the extinction of their business.

In England the licenses are distributed among the saloons at regular intervals, known as Brewster Sessions. The authorities reserve the right to grant or refuse as many licenses as they think best.

However, those saloon-keepers who are refused a renewal of their license are given compensation for their loss. In the year 1909, 625,001 pounds (approximately \$3,125,000) was the amount paid as compensation money by the authorities in England.

When the ban was placed on the sale of vodka in Russia compensation was not necessary, for the vodka business was owned by the Russian Government and the abolition of the business worked no injury to any private citizen.

The citizens of the United States should ever keep in mind, when discussing Prohibition, the fact that it would not be fair nor just nor American to destroy a man's investment, his business, his good will, and to rob many homes of their incomes without providing proper compensation for all this loss.

PREPAREDNESS AND PROHIBITION.

THIS is an era of Preparedness.

The day of uncertainties is here, and the hour may be close at hand when Columbia will call upon her millions for aid and defense against hostile invasion.

Whence will protection come? From the Prohibition states or from their liberal sisters?

There are 132,208 trained and organized militia in the United States. Of this number, 95,955, or more than seventy per cent, are in "wet" states. Hawaii, a "wet" possession, has 855 additional men. Only the paltry remainder of 35,398 are found in all of the nineteen "dry" states.

SOUTH STAGGERING UNDER "DRY" LAWS.

JAMES G. RICE, of Chattanooga, after a visit and personal investigation of five Southern states, declares in the Memphis Herald that prohibition has nearly bankrupted them. In a letter to A. L. Rowe, editor of the Herald, Rice says he has the official records to back him up. The article says:

The policy prevailing in a number of Southern states of enacting laws that destroy revenue-bearing property and failure or refusal on the part of the Legislatures to provide ways and means for covering the loss back into the public treasuries, through other forms of taxation, is causing public concern and a great deal of worry on the part of public officials.

Resort to bond issues and other forms of borrowing has become more frequent of recent years to pay deficits in public revenues, and many counties in some of the states have suffered their warrants to depreciate in value until the discount on them is as high as 20 per cent. This depreciation causes much loss to the taxpayers, for the reason that when contractors make bids on public work they include the discount on the warrants in their bids.

Work On Credit Basis.

Three Southern states are now conducting their business on a credit basis in the absence of sufficient revenue in their treasuries to meet the current expenses of government. All five are under prohibition laws that deprived the public treasuries of revenues approximating \$500,000 a year each, without making any improvement, so far as records show, in public morals.

For example, Alabama has had trouble with its finances ever since the state began experimenting with prohibition. The deficit in the revenues of the state at present is about \$3,000,000, and it is being increased. The state has a bonded debt already approximating \$11,000,000, and if the floating deficit is added, the total debt of the state is about \$14,000,000.

The fiscal affairs of the state of Arkansas are in such chaotic condition that it is difficult to say with certainty how much that state owes. It is difficult to determine how much of the indebtedness is due to prohibition laws. However, it is a recorded fact that when the Prohibition law of that state deprived the treasury of near a half million dollars a year that a collapse of public credit resulted.

Georgia was forced to sell bonds to the amount of \$3,500,000 a year ago to pay deficits in her revenues. The issue was taken by a wealthy citizen of Atlanta after the Governor had tried to sell the bonds in New York. The recent Legislature of Georgia made appropriations of \$500,000 in excess of the estimated revenue for the year. Georgia has run behind, therefore, in recent years about \$4,000,000.

School Teachers Suffer.

The state of Mississippi has a deficit in its revenues of about \$1,350,000, to be covered some way at the end of the present biennial period. The Auditor complains that a credit system upon which the state is forced to conduct its business is costing the people a great deal of money. He also says that "many of the counties suffered their warrants to depreciate in value" until they are at a discount of from 15 to 20 per cent. Public school teachers in many counties are forced to stand a loss of \$20.00 out of a warrant for \$100, according to the State Auditor. There has been a depreciation of taxable property in Mississippi in the past two years of \$21,000,000. This depreciation, says the State Auditor, takes about \$125,000 a year out of the treasury.

The last Legislature of the state of Tennessee found a deficit in revenues of \$1,023,000. This has been converted into bonds and is now a part of the bonded debt of state. It was caused in a large measure, if not entirely, by the operations of a Prohibition law. It is a part of the fiscal history of Tennessee that before prohibition was adopted the state was reducing its bonded debt by \$250,000, or more, a year. Practically nothing has been paid on the debt under Prohibition administrations. The larger cities of the state, and many of the counties, have suffered losses almost beyond computation by this policy.

A MINISTER ON PROHIBITION.

THE following appeared in the Omaha (Neb.) Bee:

"The Prohibition problem is a question for every man to decide for himself. It is not a question to be passed on by legislation. Intemperance is as old as civilization, and the individual who expects to wipe it out by the mere writing of a law, is deluded," says Dr. W. R. Wasson, of New York, in a forceful address delivered at All Saints Church, Sunday morning.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF PROHIBITION.

IN an article headed, "The Financial Results of Prohibition," appearing in the Magazine of Wall St., W. R. Couch points out the effects that would follow in the wake of prohibition.

"What would be the result if the entire liquor industry in the United States were wiped out? This is the momentous issue facing the people now—and yet the subject is not discussed seriously and honestly by the press.

"The following figures can be verified by consulting the government's statistics:

Capital invested in the liquor industry	\$1,294,583,426.00
Annual disbursements other than wages	1,121,696,097.36
Annual disbursement for wages.....	453,872,553.00
Total	\$2,870,152,076.36

Out of 257 industries specified by the United States census of 1910 only five had a larger amount of capital invested than the liquor industry.

"The value of farm products used are as follows:	
Barley	\$55,236,641
Corn	30,924,335
Wheat	869,938
Rice	7,288,786
Hops	11,155,215
Rye	4,604,476
Molasses	2,056,626
Fruit	751,835
Other products.....	626,119

Applying mathematics to the United States census report you will find that during 1913 the liquor interests contributed \$13,485,460 to farm labor, or a sum sufficient for the employment of 7,419 persons for six months at \$30 per month. The liquor industry and the allied industries give employment to considerably over 1,000,000 people, and if their dependents are considered, a grand total of about 4,000,000 persons are involved.

Means Increased Taxes.

"The retail liquor trade alone pays \$199,438,882 per annum for rent—and this does not include hotels, etc., that will be seriously affected. There will be thousands of buildings vacant, with the result, if supply and demand mean anything, that real estate

values will decrease, but taxes will increase because of a decreased revenue to state and government.

"The amount of insurance carried by the retail trade alone is estimated at approximately \$226,772,-180. The annual disbursements for license fees for 1913 amounted to \$109,254,044—a goodly sum to make up by direct taxation, and this does not include fees from drug stores, grocery stores and such establishments that distribute liquor. There is approximately \$500,000,000 collected annually in federal, state, county and city taxes from the liquor business which will be wiped out by prohibition. There would be a deficit in the national treasury under prohibition of at least \$325,000,000 a year.

New York Interests.

"What would prohibition and local option mean to New York state alone? There are 152,000 persons employed—annual wages paid, \$128,000,000; value of product in trade, \$842,000,000; internal revenue tax for 1914, \$72,000,000; number of farms devoted to hops culture, 2,227; acreage, 12,850."

Mr. Speaker, I believe in temperance. I yield to no man in my desire for law and order. I believe that the people in every locality are better qualified to decide what they want themselves than are the people in any other locality to decide for them.—REPRESENTATIVE MARTIN B. MADDEN, of Illinois.

CRIME IN "DRY" CHATTANOOGA.

A FAVORITE prohibition argument is that prohibition reduces crime to a minimum, but does it? The answer is furnished by this article from the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times:

"The October term of the Criminal Court, which has just ended, established a record in the trial of murder cases that will doubtless stand for some time to come. During the month just ended, Judge McReynolds called eighteen homicide cases. Out of the fourteen actually tried by juries, there were twelve convictions and but two verdicts of not guilty. That within itself was a record."

THE NEED OF DEFENSE.

THERE are national publications running now in the advocacy of the prohibition of those things which make life worth while—those things which help us forget the sordidness of our usually humdrum living.

Münsterberg, in his "American Problems," discussing "Prohibition and Temperance," has this to say:

"The inhibition by alcohol, too, may have in the right place its very desirable purpose, and no one ought to be terrified by such physiological statements, even if inhibition is called a partial paralysis. Yes, it is partial paralysis, but no education, no art, no politics, no religion, is possible without such partial paralysis. What else are hope and belief and enjoyment and enthusiasm but a re-enforcement of certain mental states, with corresponding inhibition—that is paralysis—of the opposite ideas? If a moderate use of alcohol can help in this most useful blockade, it is an ally and not an enemy. If wine can overcome and suppress the consciousness of the little miseries and of the drudgery of life, and thus set free and re-enforce the unchecked enthusiasm for the dominant idea, if wine can make one forget the frictions and pains and give again the feeling of unity and frictionless power—by all means let us use this helper to civilization. It was a well-known philosopher who couples Christianity and alcohol as the two great means of mankind to set us free from pain. But nature provided mankind with other means of inhibition; sleep is still more radical, and every fatigue works in the same direction; to inhibit means to help and to prepare for action."

Continuing, he says:

"What would result if prohibition should really prohibit, and all the inhibitions which a mild use of beer and wine promise to the brain really be lost? The psychological outcome would be two-fold: certain effects of alcohol which serve civilization would be lost; and, on the other hand, harmful substitutions would set in. To begin with, the nation would lose its chief means of recreation after work. We know today too well that physical exercise and sport is not real rest for the exhausted brain-cells. The American masses work hard throughout the day. The

sharp physical and mental labor, the constant hurry and drudgery produce a state of tension and irritation which demands before the night's sleep some dulling inhibition if a dangerous unrest is not to set in. Alcohol relieves that daily tension most directly."

Hugo Münsterberg, noted psychologist, has made a wise though frank statement in the above, and his utterances carry weight, coming as the words of one who really thinks.

WHY FIGHT ONLY THE SHADOW?



Why does the Anti-Saloon League direct all of its energies against the supply rather than the demand?

MEANS UNEMPLOYMENT AND LOW WAGES.

DISCUSSING the detrimental effect of Prohibition on the wages and standard of living of the wage earners, the British Columbia Federationalist recently said:

"The first effect of Prohibition legislation upon the workers then will be to compel a considerable number of them to seek employment in other lines of human effort, where they will more than likely find the ranks already overcrowded. It is folly to assert that these workers who have been thrown out into the labor market can find employment in other lines, for the very simple reason that all other lines are fully manned already, and there is still a surplus of labor in the market. The actual effect of prohibition, if it were real and complete, would be to increase the surplus labor in the market, and, therefore, tend to depress the price, that is, force wages down."

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR INCREASES.

ANY and all attempts of the Anti-Saloon League to show suppression of the liquor traffic in the reduction of the consumption of alcoholic liquors through the addition of "dry" territory are absolutely controverted by the official statements of the United States Internal Revenue Department.

While it is true that four states, Michigan, Nebraska, Montana and South Dakota, voted out the saloons in recent elections, in each and every instance no attempt was made to prevent the consumption of alcoholic beverages for personal use. Indeed, the Anti-Saloon League fully recognizes the impossibility of voting any territory "dry"; in fact, that organization simply urges upon the people the closing of the main channels of distribution, operated under license, regulation and control. Before attempting to do even this much, it substitutes for the main channel another avenue of distribution, namely, individual shipments for home consumption and personal use. The two effects resulting from these Anti-Saloon League methods have been to greatly increase the price of wines, beers and liquors for personal use, and to cut out a revenue received by the states, cities and towns and counties.

Rural States Are "Dry."

According to the United States Census report, the four states that recently adopted so-called prohibition are rural states. South Dakota has 13.1% urban population; Montana 35.5%; Nebraska 26.1% and Michigan less than 50%. California, Missouri and Maryland repudiated prohibition by large majorities.

There are now 23 states that have prohibition laws on their statute books. In 17, prohibition is still in the experimental stage, and that these "dry" laws have not proved effective is best evidenced by the constant increase in the consumption of liquor as officially stated by U. S. reports.

The population of the 23 "dry" states is 32,306,341, while the population of the "wet" states is 59,665,926. The population of the states voted "dry" last year is only 4,962,328, while the population of the four states that voted "wet" is 7,322,186.

Vermont for the second time repudiated prohibition by a vote of more than two to one.

During the past year over two million more people voted "wet" than "dry," while there are still twice

as many people living in license states than in so-called prohibition states.

In many of these "dry" states state-wide prohibition was enacted by the Legislatures and not by vote of the people. Efforts to secure a direct vote on this question by those favoring individual liberty in these "dry" states have been constantly suppressed.

As for the country at large, it is rapidly approaching the same condition which existed a little more than half a century ago. In 1855, when there were 31 states in the Union, 16 states adopted prohibition. These included such states as New York, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois. In other words, more than half the states of the Union adopted prohibition laws. What was the result? Immediately the largest states, representing the great industrial centers, repealed these prohibition laws as being absolutely impractical, ineffective and impossible of enforcement. Others followed this example, until today only Maine and Kansas may be considered as having thoroughly tested out so-called state-wide prohibition.

At the last "wet" and "dry" election in Maine prohibition was retained by a bare majority of 758 votes.

Will History Repeat?

If history repeats itself, the reaction against sumptuary legislation is about due, and every indication points to the fact that states now "dry" in name will repudiate present laws for exactly the same reason that so many states repudiated prohibition back in the 50's. Many of these states are suffering not alone from the loss of revenue formerly derived from license, but from a general contempt for all laws that seems to invariably follow in the wake of "dry" legislation.

While four of the states recently voted "dry," it is well to remember that in many other states—those under prohibition as well as under license laws—elected avowedly liberal candidates over nominees whose utterances and records were strongly in favor of prohibition.

National conventions, not only of the controlling Republican and Democratic parties, but also of the Progressive party absolutely refused to consider prohibition as a national issue.

Now for a comparison as to the consumption per capita of beer, wine and whiskey (in gallons).

Use of Liquor Increasing.

According to the reports of the U. S. Internal Revenue Commissioner, this per capita consumption has steadily and rapidly increased, while in 1850, when prohibition was unknown, the average consumption for each individual was only 4.8 gallons. This amount has been doubled again and again, the increase being most rapid since the adoption of state-wide prohibition.

Notwithstanding that 19 states were "dry" at the time of the 1916 election, the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, shows an increase in tax receipts over 1915 of more than \$13,000,000 on distilled spirits.

An even greater increase is shown for the present fiscal year, according to the monthly reports issued by the Commissioner's office. For the first four months—July, August, September and October—tax paid withdrawals of distilled liquors for consumption have been 7,395,537 gallons greater than in the corresponding four months of the previous fiscal year. This is an increase of over 18%.

All of which proves very conclusively that prohibition does not prohibit, but simply changes the channels of distribution, destroys revenue and makes impossible proper regulation and control.

Indeed, not only history teaches, but long experience proves, that license, regulation and control offer the only practical solution to the so-called liquor problem. That this truth is becoming more and more universally recognized is best evidenced by the fact that not only the great cities, but the large industrial states as well, refuse to again try the experiment that proved so costly in the 50's.

"ISSUE" PAYS DAMAGES.

THE recent verdict of \$8,583 as libel damages against the American Issue, a Prohibition publication and the official organ of the Anti-Saloon League, and in favor of Thomas L. Sloan, an attorney of Pender, Neb., calls to mind a similar verdict for damages handed down in 1910.

Three assistants of Rev. P. A. Baker, at that time general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, were convicted of libel, and the jury assessed a verdict of \$4,500 against them and their associates. It was charged that they libeled Lieut. E. M. Reeve, of the United States Army.

WHY LIQUOR MEN FIGHT.

IF prohibition does not prohibit, why do liquor men fight its adoption."

This is the old, time-worn phrase asked by every prohibitionist who never stops to think, and the answer by the liquor dealers themselves is found in the fact that under license, regulation and control a legitimate business will be conducted, while under prohibition the whole industry becomes illegal.

The presence of twenty-three "dry" states means absolutely nothing in so far as prohibition is concerned, for the annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that the average consumption of liquors is not affected by the presence of these "dry" states. The truth is that beer, wine and whiskey are as popular in Maine, Tennessee, Georgia, Kansas and other "dry" territory as they are in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and other states where the right to drink or not to drink is respected and left to the individual.

A Legitimate Industry.

The liquor industry, with its many millions of invested capital, is a legitimate business. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the famous Warehouse Receipt Case, decided January 26, 1914, used the following language when speaking of the liquor business: "But we know of no ground for thus condemning honest transactions which grow out of recognized necessities of a lawful business."

The distiller and liquor dealer desire to defend the legal status of their business! They want the people of the country to know that the men in the business desire to conduct their affairs in a clean and legal manner rather than have their goods fall into the hands of a lawless element, ever ready to defy all laws.

When a state is voted "dry," which is usually by a very scant majority, it is easy to see that the demand for liquor does not cease, but the demand for the higher, better and purer grades of liquor, such as are used when sold in legitimate channels, ceases, and the demand begins for the bootleg, speak-easy trash, the selling of which is detrimental to the legitimate liquor business in every way.

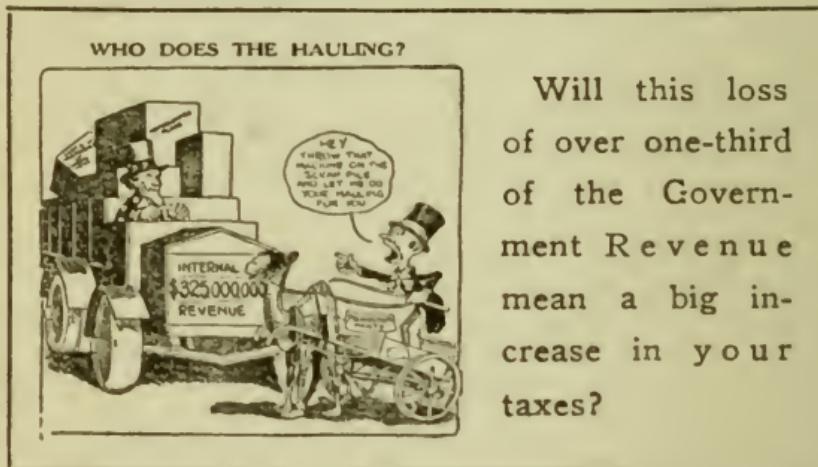
This Is What Happens.

Statistics of the Department of Internal Revenue show that when a state becomes "dry" there springs into existence irresponsible bootleggers, who

do a business equal in amount, if not greater, than that previously conducted by the retailers who lost their licenses. This exposes the hypocrisy of the prohibition movement, in that it is simply instrumental in changing the channel, whereas the supply is left open to take care of the still existing demand.

The liquor dealer, in favor of license, regulation and control, is naturally and necessarily opposed to the encouragement and protection of the bootlegger, blind tiger and moonshiner.

Furthermore, the liquor dealers have their wealth invested in the industry. Their employees depend upon it for a living. Prohibition, without decreasing the consumption of liquor, destroys their business and makes thousands jobless. The man who will not fight for what is rightfully his is a fool!



PROHIBITION ENDANGERS FREE SCHOOLS.

EVER since prohibition went into effect in Alabama financial troubles have beset that state. Read this from the Louisville Herald:

Free public schools, regarded as the pillar of the American republic, will no longer exist in Montgomery, if the action of the Board of Education is sustained by the City Commission.

The Board of Education has announced that tuition fees will be charged by the board for all pupils entering the schools. They say this is necessary in order to meet current expenses.

There are many other cities in the state where the schools are only partly free. In most of these places no fees are charged for the lower grades, but tuition must be paid in the higher schools. Montgomery is the capital of the state of Alabama and has 35,000 population.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE "INQUISITION."

THE extremes to which "Prohibition" will presently run if the sanity of the people at large does not put an immediate curb upon it is shown in a letter received by the New York Evening Sun from "Herman Trent, of the Anti-Saloon League," and dated from 148 Tenafly Road, Englewood, N. J., in which the following startling declaration occurred:

"Speaking now in my personal capacity, and not as a member of the Anti-Saloon League, I will say that I regard the anti-liquor crusade as merely the beginning of a much larger movement—a movement that will have as its watch-word 'Efficiency by Government.' If I had my way I would not only close up the saloons and the race tracks. I would close all tobacco shops, confectionery stores, delicatessen shops and other places where gastronomic deviltries are purveyed—all low theaters and bathing beaches. I would forbid the selling of gambling devices, such as playing cards, dice, checkers and chess sets; I would forbid the holding of socialistic, anarchistic and atheistic meetings; I would abolish dancing; I would abolish the sale of coffee and tea, and I would forbid the making or sale of pastry, pie, cake and such like trash."

The New York Evening Sun comments as follows upon the fanaticism of this Anti-Saloon zealot:

Shows Spirit of Inquisition.

"Assuredly the writer of the above is not joking. He is animated with the fervor of the Spanish Inquisition or a Scotch conventicle. He is quite sure of what is right, or rather of what is wrong, regardless of any one else's views and—vengeance is his, not the Lord's. As he cannot whip or burn in the present age, he would have the evil doer rot in jail.

"These cases which we cite, the action of a State Department and the declaration of faith of an anti-saloon zealot, seem to us to be highly instructive. They are characteristic of the prohibition spirit, the will to rule the private lives of men and women with the iron hand, strictly for their own good, of course, but without the slightest regard to individual conscience or individual will. The prohibitive tyranny grows and becomes bolder with use, and each shackle that it imposes on the community is an encourage-

ment and an incentive to devise another. There is no end to it. Mr. Trent takes pains to say that he speaks for himself and not for his League. We think it likely that few of his associates would be as sweeping as he, but all of his fads have their supporters; some of them are no doubt favored by one group and others by another."

POLICEWOMAN ON PROHIBITION.

NOW, read this: It is the experience of a police-woman, Mrs. F. T. Hart, of Muncie, Ind., as she told it in an address at a recent convention of the Municipal League of Indiana, held at Columbus, Ind.:

"I know enough about the people of Muncie to tear the town wide open. Christ forgave every sin save that of being a hypocrite.

"Some of the leaders in the prohibition cause at Muncie drink wines and liquors at home, and then want the saloons closed to keep the poor man from having a drink. I positively know and can prove that some of the leaders of the prohibition movement at Muncie get drunk and have been brought home drunk.

"I was the worst prohibition crank in the country when I started to study the problem. I wanted every saloon closed and every bit of liquor confiscated. I have studied the problem thirty-two years, and now I am not in favor of prohibition because it does not prohibit."—Duluth (Minn.) Tribune.

SUNDAY SORE AT DETROIT FOLKS.

BILLY SUNDAY loves the cash. The following item from the Detroit Free Press gives a good line on Billy's game.

"Billy Sunday expressed his disappointment in Detroit at the services Sunday because of the time it had taken his audience to meet the expenses of the revival.

"It has taken two weeks longer to raise money in Detroit than in any place I have been in twenty years," said the Evangelist. "Taking the daily average, 900,000 persons have attended the services, and it has taken them six weeks to give a nickel each. Why, with all the money there is in Detroit, we ought to have had money to burn!"

TOBACCO GROWERS SEE DANGER IN PROHIBITION.

THE danger to the tobacco industry that lurks behind the prohibition movement is pointed out in a dispatch from Washington D. C., to the Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News.

It developed here today that tobacco growers and manufacturers are considerably worried over the progress the Prohibitionists are making towards nation-wide prohibition. Not that many of the tobacco people are not Prohibitionists. Some of the strongest supporters of state-wide prohibition in the country today are among the tobacco people of North Carolina.

Here is what is worrying everyone who has any interest in tobacco: Should the Anti-Saloon League be successful, and they stand a good chance to win, the Federal Government will lose at least \$300,000,000 each year which it now receives from taxes, penalties and otherwise from liquor dealers. This deficit must be made up some way and the tobacco people have a strong suspicion that they are to be made the "goat."

Each year finds Congress appropriating more money than it did the year before. All of these fine battleships which Secretary of the Navy Daniels urged Congress to build, costing millions of dollars; the thousands of troops the war department urged Congress to provide for, also cost barrels of gold dollars. Therefore, the present Administration faces a deficit this year of something like \$300,000,000 and the end is not yet in sight.

With nation-wide prohibition there would be another deficit of \$300,000,000, and the tobacco people fear they will be asked to bear the brunt of this loss. This would force the manufacturers to boost the price of cigarettes and cigars with the consequent result that people would stop using them and a slump in the price of tobacco would follow with great loss to the great industry now constituting a great part of North Carolina's wealth.

One tobacco man declared today that nation-wide prohibition would mean that cigars and cigarettes that now sell for five cents would cost at least 25 cents under the additional tax burden which they believe is sure to be imposed upon them. They are wondering, therefore, if the Prohibitionists had not better let well enough alone and be satisfied with

state-wide prohibition instead of nation-wide prohibition.

North Carolina is well pleased with state-wide prohibition, but there are some pretty good political observers who are willing to make a small bet that the state would go wet if it were definitely known that none of the "fire water" could be had in Washington or any other place where the wayfaring man could quench his thirst.—*Greenboro (N. C.) Daily News*, December 22, 1916.

GOMPERS ON PROHIBITION.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a telegram to Peter Schaeffer, president of the Trades Union League of Duluth, Minn., thus gives his position on Prohibition:

"Replying to your request for an expression of an opinion on the subject of prohibition, beg to say, as a result of my travels in several countries, my observation and study of prohibition by law of the liquor business is not a blessing, as its advocates declare, but a curse. Prohibition has not, and does not, make men abstainers or even temperate, but in addition to increasing intemperance, makes men, otherwise law-abiding, law-breakers. There is no power more potent to make men temperate, not only in drinking, but in all things of life, than the organized labor movement, which secures for the workers the shorter work day, higher wages, better working conditions and better surroundings in their homes. The liquor business requires just and fair regulation—prohibition is unfair, unjust and makes for unfreedom and is anti-Americanism."

BRIGHT'S DISEASE IN MAINE.

DR. C. F. BOLDUAN, director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Health Department, is responsible for this statement which he bases on government statistics:

"In twelve years according to the physician's statement, Bright's Disease and Epilepsy have increased from 279 to 339 per hundred thousand. This increase, he says, has been greater in Maine, which has had Prohibition for many years, than in any other state in the Union."—*New York Tribune*.

AVERAGE COST OF DRINK TO AMERICAN FAMILY IS LOW—LABOR DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

A RECENT dispatch from Washington tells of an interesting report on the average cost of drink to families that use intoxicating liquors. This report was issued by the Department of Labor.

Recently the Department received a communication from the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association stating that the Association had heard the Department had found that the average cost a day for each person for intoxicating drink was 4 cents. The Association wanted to know about it. An investigation was made. It was found that out of 3,260 family budgets examined 1,329 were found to use intoxicants at an average cost a family of \$19.60 a year. -

In the second investigation, 5,284 family budgets were examined, and 1,735 families were found to have spent \$29.74 a year each for intoxicating liquor. In the third instance 2,567 family expenditures were looked into, and 1,302 families were found to spend an average of \$24.53 a year for intoxicants.

These investigations show an average cost lower than that of which the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association had been informed.

“DRY” STATES, POOR RELATIONS.

IT is estimated that the Federal Government will have to issue bonds from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 to furnish enough revenue to meet the enormous appropriations made by Congress.

Industrial states and cities have had to bear the burden of increased taxation while the rural districts have paid but insignificant taxes to the Federal Government under these new laws.

The nineteen states now under Prohibition have 30,000,000 population and \$46,000,000,000 in wealth. These received larger per capita appropriations from Congress last year than did the licensed states, but they paid less than \$50,000,000 of the \$513,000,000 collected by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

The Prohibition states paid \$3,000,000 of the \$68,000,000 collected under the head of income tax.

In plain words, these nineteen states are the poor relations of Uncle Sam.

EUROPE'S DRINK REFORM.

IN a recent issue of the Atlantic Monthly, John Koren deals with the liquor question as applied in the various nations of Europe now at war.

Speaking of the writings that have appeared recently in regard to the effect of the "war on alcohol," Mr. Koren said:

"They reveal the clumsy hand of the propagandist, who does not hesitate to make capital even out of the desperate conditions.

"The war measures against drink abuse are only in a limited sense outcroppings of the world temperance movement. They have sprung from extraordinary circumstances of a more or less temporary character. Instead of indicating the high-water mark of advance, they tend to obscure the solid temperance progress, as well as a means by which it has been achieved; and so far as they overreach the aim, point to an uncomfortable reaction."

After discussing so-called prohibition in Russia, Germany, France and England, and showing that the slight limitations put upon liquor are merely temporary war measures, Mr. Koren, in conclusion, strikes upon the keynote of the underlying fallacy in a prohibition propaganda when he says:

"But in Europe the liquor question is beginning to be used by the politician as a ladder wherewith to reach place. And once he takes up the yoke of temperance servitude, there is apparently no escape. . . . Are they fit to lead who regard the liquor problem as the one vital question, who aver that the sum and substance of human ills are bound up in it, and therefore demand, even in the midst of world conflagration, that it must be given the right of way over all the problems that perplex society?"

HANLY AGAINST I. AND R.

PROHIBITIONISTS have repeatedly evaded the desires and wishes of the people in their attempts to enforce "dry" laws on them. An instance of this fear of the people is the case of J. Frank Hanly. Hanly in accepting the nomination as president on the Prohibition ticket, repudiated the initiative and referendum plank adopted at the St. Paul convention. The initiative and referendum primarily stands for rule by the people instead of rule by politicians.

PERILS OF PROHIBITION.

YEARS of strife and agitation follow in the wake of prohibition wherever it is tried.

Maine, after fifty years of so-called prohibition, is unable to cope with her liquor laws. The recent car strike at Bangor, Maine, caused the resignation of the Chief of Police, because he disagreed with Mayor Woodman as to the opening of one hundred and twenty-three saloons which, to use the Mayor's own words, shut their doors during the strike "out of courtesy" to the authorities.

The Mayor admitted knowledge of the fact, and is quoted as saying that the dealers thought it all right to sell with the strike conditions practically over.

In Georgia, where there has been mock prohibition for eight years, there is a row in the inner circles of the Anti-Saloon League. Dr. G. W. Eichelberger, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, charged that Thomas B. Felder, former attorney for the League, was drunk in the Transportation Club. As a result, the Atlanta papers printed charges and countercharges that made other political fights fade into insignificance.

Kansas, the "angel" state of prohibition, is giving the country an example of how prohibition prohibits in "dry" territory. Of the 166 criminal cases docketed for a term of the Shawnee County District Court, 109 were for violation of the prohibitory liquor laws.

Iowa, Washington and Colorado adopted state-wide prohibition in January, 1916. They are now paying the penalty. The cities have suffered financially. Law-abiding citizens have been branded as criminals, as a result of sensational liquor raids which are almost daily occurrences. Published reports of the amount of liquor shipped into these states show that there is more drinking now than ever before. Tons of liquor are rolling in and thousands upon thousands of dollars are rolling out.

DRUNKENNESS IN DES MOINES.

IOWA became officially "dry" January 1, 1916. The results of Prohibition are thus described by the Des Moines Evening Tribune:

"Rev. J. Edw. Kirby, 'Des Moines workingmen's friend,' declared today that in his five years in Des Moines he had never seen more drunken men on the streets here than there were last night."

WEST VIRGINIA LIQUOR CASES.

THE opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice White on January 8, 1917, concurred in by all members of the court except Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Vandaventer, who dissented. The court holds that a law of West Virginia which prohibits the delivery by railroads and express companies of liquor shipments consigned to citizens of that state for their personal use is a valid law and applies to shipments from points in other states. By the Webb-Kenyon Law Congress has provided that the laws of a state may apply to interstate shipments, and where the state law prohibits the delivery of shipments generally, the Webb-Kenyon Law permits the state law to operate, and to be enforced against interstate shipments. The court further holds that under the commerce clause of the Constitution, which authorizes Congress to regulate interstate commerce, that Congress may establish a general regulation, whereby the laws of the particular states may come into operation; and that the Webb-Kenyon Law is such a general regulation. The court states that such method of combined regulation through an Act of Congress and state laws, which is valid as to intoxicating liquors, may not be valid as to articles of commerce other than intoxicating liquors. Liquors, because of their peculiar nature, are subject to special rules of governmental regulation and control.

OSCAR UNDERWOOD ON PROHIBITION.

"YOU would not prevent (by prohibition) the drinking of liquor or the evils that grow out of it, but you would destroy the supervision of the liquor traffic by local authority. You would destroy this revenue, and the evils of intemperance would still exist."—Congressman Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama.

ILLOGIC OF PROHIBITION.

"NO man with sense will argue that the spectacle of a drunkard or a whole troop of drunkards, in a ditch, should be used as an argument to deprive the whole race of the kindly blessing that maketh glad the heart of man, saint and sinner alike."—Prof. John Stuart Blackie.

"DRY" LAWS CAUSE BOOTLEGGING.

ADVOCATES of prohibition deny that it goes hand in hand with bootlegging, yet in the 1916 report of Hon. Wm. H. Osborne, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, we read:

"No abatement . . . appears in the illegal sale of liquor by 'bootleggers,' and none may be expected unless the bureau shall receive more hearty co-operation on the part of local officers in the various states and localities where prohibition laws exist."

In a previous report Commissioner Osborne had this to say on the same subject:

"Bootlegging is principally carried on in states operating under local prohibition laws, and appears to be one of the hardest propositions that revenue officers are called upon to solve. . . . As the various states vote 'dry' the operations of the bootlegger grow larger."

We cannot decently destroy the property or the rights of those whose business Congress has sanctioned since the beginning and from whom perhaps a third of our Nation's revenue has been derived. It would result in poverty, lawlessness, taxation, and distress. Where would we lay this new taxation? Would it be upon the churches and charitable institutions, which are now exempt, or would we lay it upon the backs of the people whom we have already taxed to the very limit of endurance? — REPRESENTATIVE J. HAMPTON MOORE, of Pennsylvania.

DRUNKENNESS IN "DRY" MAINE.

THE number of arrests for drunkenness in "dry" Maine furnish impressive evidence as to the farcical character of prohibition in that state.

Portland, Maine, with a population of only 62,241, had 19,874 arrests for drunkenness from January 1, 1910, to January 1, 1915. Bangor, with a population of 24,803, had 13,779 arrests for drunkenness from March 1, 1909, to March 1, 1915.

PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.

GEO. W. OWENS, president of the Georgia Bar Association, in an address to that body, told some of the results that followed the wake of sumptuary legislation.

President Owens explained present conditions in Georgia by stating: "Of late years a wave of hysteria has gone over the state and extremists have passed laws, sumptuary in character but disguised under the veil of police regulations, which have not and never will have the undivided and genuine support of the masses of the people; private rights have been invaded, and resentment against the law engendered; the natural result has been that the laws mentioned have been generally disregarded, and it was but a step forward from refusing to obey that law to put at defiance the more important laws bearing on the well-being, good order and dignity of the state.

"This general contempt for law has resulted in the most serious consequences to the state. Georgia has had prohibition for over eight years."

During this time, President Owens says that: "Having been a law abiding state and one whose record was second to none in America, we have become the object of such adverse criticism that we are regarded as being in a condition of almost semi-barbarism."

"PROHIBITION HYPOCRISY."

UNDER the heading of "Prohibition Hypocrisy," the Bisbee (Ariz.) Review elucidates:

In a newspaper account of the proceedings of the State Temperance Convention, recently concluded in Phoenix, the following appears:

"The announcement that the railroad attorneys had decided that they would not attempt to ship liquor into the state was received with the greatest applause, in which the delegates rose to their feet, waving handkerchiefs and cheering and singing the doxology."

And what does it all mean? We view the temperance host of Arizona proclaiming as their shibboleth: "No saloons; no traffic in liquor; but personal liberty unattacked." Yet the convention hall sounds with a demonstration when the delegates are told that channels through which personal liberty can be expressed are closed.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

IN 1913, according to the report of the Surgeon General of the U. S., our "canteenless" army had a death rate of 4.95 per cent. In 1912, the army of Great Britain, with the canteen, had the remarkably low rate of 2.34 per cent. In 1910 France had a rate of 3.01 per cent in her military forces. In 1911 the Prussian army death rate was 2.0. The Bavarian rate in the same year was 1.9 per cent.

In all of the four countries last mentioned, the use of wines, whiskey and beer were permitted in the army, but in no case was the death rate as high as in the United States. Similar conditions of service occurred in practically all of the countries named. Where then is the evil of the canteen? Evidently, if any conclusion is to be drawn from these figures, it should be that the presence of malt and spirituous beverages has aided in sustaining life in the armies of Europe.

The Stars and Stripes have been successfully carried over many battle fields in many wars since the birth of our nation. Our soldiers won the Revolutionary War; they won the war of 1812; the Civil War; the Mexican War, and the Spanish-American War. Throughout all of these campaigns the canteen was carried well supplied with whiskey. Whiskey was part of the daily ration of the troops. The United States of America through their armies has always been successful. We know what we can do with whiskey, but we do not know what we can do without it. Since all good judgment is based upon experience and the evidence at hand, upon what contention can the prohibitionist base his claim that the efficiency of our fighting force would be promoted by enforcing prohibition in the army and navy?

PROHIBITION MAKES CRIMINALS.

THE Jackson (Miss.) News, under the heading, "Breeding Liars and Perjurors," remarks:

"Although Mississippi is officially 'dry,' the painful fact remains that lots of people in this state still have a thirst.

"One fact stands so boldly that 'even a wayfaring man, though he be a fool,' ought to have sense enough to comprehend:

"The new liquor law is making criminals out of people who have hitherto been respectable and law abiding."

LIQUOR BUSINESS AND TAXES.

THE liquor business has resisted all the assaults against it, not because of a few people who desire to sell liquor, but because of the millions of the American public who desire to use liquors.

Remember that the United States Government and the government of every individual state in the Union is in partnership with the liquor business. The United States demands and accepts a percentage of the profits, but contributes nothing to the investment and pays no part of the expenses of the business.

The liquor industry is the fifth largest industry in the nation, paying over a quarter of a billion of dollars taxes annually, which amount is over one-third of the total income of the United States Government. These same taxes paid the bulk of the pensions resulting from the Civil War. These same taxes helped build the Panama Canal; helped build our navy and army, and are instrumental in all the vast workings of the National Government.

The prohibitionist does not offer a substitute for the loss of this vast sum.

Where will the deficit be made up?

Who will have to make it up?

Prohibition would destroy investments, properties and good will—amounting to billions without compensating the owner. Prohibition would rob the Government of over one-third its income without making up the deficit that will follow.

All this to satisfy a fanatical desire on the part of a well-paid, agitating minority.

SAYS VICE FOLLOWED "BILLY."

FORBID a man to do a certain thing, and if there is any red blood in his veins, he will do that very thing just to prove that he is a free-born American citizen. The following news item from the Boston (Mass.) Post illustrates this point:

"More liquor was sold in Philadelphia during and directly after the Billy Sunday campaign there than at any other time in the history of the city, according to Rev. Oscar B. Hawes. Mr. Hawes was the pastor of the Germantown Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, during the Sunday revivals in that city.

"Vice increased during Sunday's stay in Philadelphia," said Mr. Hawes."

GREAT MEN AND TEMPERANCE.

IS it not strange that wet England produced a Shakespeare, wet Germany a Schiller, a Bismarck, wet America a Jefferson, a Washington and a Lincoln, while prohibition Turkey never produced a single great man in all the centuries since Mohammed?

Its religion and civilization both rest upon prohibition. The beer-drinking Bulgars were more than a match for the dry Turks. There is today not a single example of superior manhood in the Turkish Empire. The prohibition Turks trail at the tail end of civilization. They are inferior in everything except bigotry, brutality and ignorance. Prohibition has utterly failed to elevate the standard of manhood and morality in the only country in the world where it is a success.

It is a matter of history that very few really great men were total abstainers. Men of character and ability, like Gladstone, Asquith and Salisbury; giants of intellect like Carlyle, Macaulay, Tennyson, Bismarck, Milton, Shakespeare, Luther, Bunyan, Wellington, Pitt, Socrates, Napoleon, Darwin, Dickens, and a host of others, were temperate, but not total abstainers.

MARTIAL LAW IN "DRY" TOWN.

THE ensuing is an Associated Press Dispatch from Columbus, Ga., to the Nashville Tennessean:

The militia has taken charge of the situation at Girard, Ala., where special deputies under M. S. Baughan, of Atlanta, special law agent for the Attorney-General of Alabama, raided twelve places and confiscated many thousand dollars worth of liquor held in violation of Alabama's Prohibition laws.

LABOR EDITORS AGAINST PROHIBITION.

REPRESENTATIVE labor editors in convention assembled at St. Louis, Mo., during the past summer, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we tender our moral support to those workers, who are now menaced by these would-be saviors, whose only desire, to our mind, is to lower the standard of wages and lessen the opportunities for employment by adding to the army of the unemployed; and that we do all in our power to obliterate this hysteria of prohibition."

HOMICIDES AND PROHIBITION.

A RECENT issue of the *Spectator*, an insurance journal, contains a résumé of the homicide records of thirty-one leading American cities for 1915. Although only four of these cities were "dry" during that year, this quartet holds first, second, third and fourth places in disgrace! Memphis, Tenn., is first on the list with 85.9 murders per hundred thousand population. Atlanta and Savannah, Ga., rank second and third, respectively, with records of 35.9 and 32.3, while Nashville, Tenn., is fourth with 29.4 murders per hundred thousand inhabitants.

"Wet" Cities Law-Abiding.

The city with the best record of all is Reading, Pa., a "wet" town. It had only 1.9 homicides to every hundred thousand persons. Contrast this record with that of Prohibition Memphis and the Prohibition platitude that the licensed saloon is the fundamental source of crime flounders on the reef of facts.

Cincinnati, which the intemperate and self-styled "Temperance" advocates have dubbed "the Gateway to Hell," is tenth on the list, far below any of the cities that Prohibition has "saved." Chicago is fifteenth, New York twenty-third, and Milwaukee, "the City of Breweries," twenty-eighth, with the startling low rate of 3.3.

WATTERSON ON PROHIBITION.

"MARSE" HENRY WATTERSON, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in expressing his opinion of the Hobson Nation-wide Prohibition Bill, declared:

"The bill ought to be entitled, 'An act to abolish responsible and representative government and to establish at Washington a centralized despotism laid in puritanic hypocrisy and supported by the spy system.'"

MINCE PIES PROHIBITED.

BRANDY used in mince pies is now prohibited in Windsor, Canada, says the *Detroit Free Press*.

"As a result of a ruling of the Ontario License Board, plum puddings, mince pies and other Christmas delicacies of Windsor citizens will be minus brandy sauce this year."

FACE \$180,000 DEFICIT.

DULUTH, MINN., is undergoing the hardships that have been endured by other cities which abolished saloons and the revenue that the saloons give. The Cincinnati Enquirer states:

"Facing a reduction of \$180,000 in the income of 1917, due to the city having gone 'dry,' is the reason given by the authorities of Duluth, Minn., for failing to indicate whether that municipality will be represented at the convention of the National Alliance of Legal Aid Societies in Cincinnati."

PROHIBITION RAISES TAXES.

DRY IOWA is experiencing the financial results of Prohibition. The Omaha Bee says:

"The City council of Council Bluffs, Iowa, will meet this afternoon and fix a tax levy for 1917. The levy will have the distinction of being the largest ever made in the history of the city.

"Last year, to meet part of the deficiencies brought about by the closing of the saloons, the levy was raised to 47½. This, with state, county and schools, raised the general levy on all city property to 105.3 mills."

WOULD CENSOR NEWSPAPERS.

THE Shawnee County W. C. T. U. yesterday unanimously resolved to take steps to have newspaper reporters prohibited from reporting sensational court trials in the daily papers of this state; to add a number of soft drinks to the black list; and to thank Gov. Arthur Capper for his "vigorous enforcement of the prohibition and anti-cigarette laws."—Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

DRUGS AND PROHIBITION.

IN an interview in the Denver (Colo.) Post, the Right Rev. C. H. Brant, Episcopal Bishop, of Manila, said:

"In the southern states where prohibition has almost become universal, the increase in the sale of drugs per capita is greater than the increase in population. The legitimate amount of opium calculated as absolutely necessary for medical and commercial purposes for one year's consumption is 60,000 pounds. Last year over 480,000 pounds were brought into the United States through the Custom House."

WANTED; ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE MEMBER.

SUBSTANTIAL premiums have been offered at various times for a real, live, sure-enough member of the Anti-Saloon League.

Wonderful that an organization so boastful of its prowess—so vaunting of its dire ability to make and unmake statesmen—to destroy political parties and overturn the universe generally, cannot produce a single bona fide member, even for a liberal reward.

We want a member—want his photograph; would like to put him in a glass cage and exhibit him at so much per—but thus far we have been unable to corral a single specimen. We will feel obliged to raise our bid presently. Perhaps that is what our wily friends want us to do.

We are not hard to please. All we want is just one member. We would be made happy if we could capture even a very little member—provided he could show membership qualifications.

SALOONIST COMPENSATED.

THE Supreme Court of Montana has handed down an opinion holding that a saloonist's property cannot be destroyed without compensation except as a last resort. The Court in awarding the saloonist compensation for liquor destroyed when he failed to comply with the martial laws imposed by militiamen, said:

"Under constitutional government, such as ours, the destruction of private property without compensation to the owner must be the last resort, available only in the presence of imminent and overwhelming necessity which books no delay."

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION INCREASES.

ACCORDING to the report of the United States Internal Revenue Commissioner, the per capita consumption of beer, wine and whiskey (in gallons) has steadily increased. In 1850, when Prohibition was unknown, the average consumption for each individual was only 4.8 gallons. Today this consumption has more than quadrupled.

While nineteen states were dry at the time of the last report of the Commissioner, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, shows an increase in the tax receipts over 1915 of more than \$13,000,000 on distilled spirits alone.

THE DAY OF THE BOOTLEGGER.

THESE are indeed the days of the "bootlegger." These are the times when you have reason to suspect everything transported into every community of any or all dry states.

Now are the times when the harmless watch may be the container of the alcohol to make "near-beer" real beer; when the old jug left at the roadside seemingly abandoned, may be intended to be "found" by some one to whom its expected contents will be most welcome; when every huckster driving over city or state lines may be viewed with suspicion that his measures bear false bottoms; when in brief even undertakers ship coffins to brother undertakers as containers of things other than the soon to be departed.

A reign of open defiance of law, laughed at if not openly abetted by otherwise law-abiding citizens, is with us as never before.—Felix J. Koch, in the Railroad Trainmen.

SPECIAL LIQUOR TRAINS.

AN idea of the great quantities of liquor being consumed in prohibition territory is given by the following despatch from Charleston, W. Va., to the Pierre (S. Dak.) Journal:

"Orders issued by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad announced the creation of two special trains beginning tomorrow on which persons carrying legally labeled liquor will be permitted to travel. The trains will move each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday between Ashland, Ky., and Charleston."

EXPOSITION VISITORS VERY TEMPERATE.

SOMETHING in the stimulating air of California or the fascinating nature of the Exposition just closed furnished the nearly 19,000,000 visitors with excitement a plenty, for the San Francisco Chronicle records less than 100 police court cases on the charge of drunkenness. The Chronicle does not account for this abstemiousness, but merely implies a certain astonishment, for it declares "liquor was sold from one end of the grounds to the other."

In absolute figures, out of a total of 18,875,974 visitors during the Exposition period, just 83 were arrested by the guards for intoxication.—Literary Digest.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

THE 1916 report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows how little effect prohibition had on the consumption of distilled liquors. After noting the large amounts of alcohol withdrawn, tax free, for export and for denaturing, the report states that there was an increase of 11,527,644 gallons in tax payments of distilled liquors in the fiscal year 1916 as compared with the previous year. This is an increase of 9 per cent in liquor intended for consumption.

An even greater increase is shown in the present fiscal year, according to the monthly reports issued by the Commissioner's office. For the first four months—July, August, September and October—tax paid withdrawals of distilled liquor for consumption have been 7,395,537 gallons greater than in the corresponding four months of the previous fiscal year. This is an increase of over 18 per cent.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE IN OKLAHOMA.

IN a letter to the editor of the Sacramento (Calif.) Bee, Mrs. A. A. Gaylor, for twenty-four years a resident of Oklahoma, tells of the increased crime in that state as a result of Prohibition. Mrs. Gaylor, now a resident of Sacramento, writes:

"Without exaggeration it can be said that more men and women were hauled to jail for bootlegging and running dives and other offenses since the prohibition law went into effect than during the entire time Oklahoma was in the wet column.

"Knowing these things, I would rather have the wide open saloon than the infernal bootlegger."

CRIME INCREASES IN "DRY" KANSAS.

THERE were 6,058 prisoners in Kansas jails in the fiscal year from July 1, 1915, to July 1 1916, and 2,505 divorces granted in the state according to a report compiled by J. W. Howe, secretary of the State Board of Control, from statements of the clerks of the District courts in the state. This shows an increase of 186 prisoners in jail and 185 divorces over a year ago. The report states that there were 925 liquor convictions.—St. Joseph (Mo.) News Press.

"RUM" A MERE VULGARISM.

MR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES was one of the clearest thinkers of his day, and one of the most valued contributors to American literature.

He detested prohibition, as he did every other form of bigotry and hypocrisy founded upon fallacy. When a second attempt was made to fasten prohibition on his state (Massachusetts) after the law had been tested and repealed, Dr. Holmes was one of the leaders in the fight against it. His opinions on this question are well expressed in his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," when he referred to the French wine with enthusiasm, and in reply to the divinity student's question if he believed in a diet of rum, makes the old autocrat say:

"Rum, I take to be the name which unwashed moralists apply alike to the product distilled from molasses and the noblest juices of the vineyard. Burgundy, 'in all its sunset glow' is rum. Champagne, 'soul of the foaming grape of Eastern France,' is rum. Hock, which our friend, the poet, speaks of as:

"The Rhine's breast-milk, gushing cold and bright,

Pale as the moon and maddening as her light," is rum. Sir, I repudiate the loathsome vulgarity as an insult to the first miracle wrought by the Founder of our religion. I believe in temperance, nay, almost in abstinence, for healthy people. I trust that I practice both. But let me tell you there are companies of men of genius into which I sometimes go, where the atmosphere of intellect and sentiment is so much more stimulating than alcohol, that if I thought fit to take wine it would be to keep me sober. Among the gentlemen I have known, few, if any, were ruined by drinking. My few drunken acquaintances were generally ruined before they became drunkards. The habit of drinking is often a vice, no doubt—sometimes a misfortune—as when an almost irresistible hereditary propensity exists to indulge in it—but oftenest of all a punishment."

The old autocrat then remarked:

"Men get intoxicated with music, with poetry, with religious excitement, oftenest with love. Ninone de l'Enclos said she was so easily excited that her soup intoxicated her, and convalescents have been made tipsy by a beefsteak."

THE CONSUMMATION.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Teeter, tauter, milk and water—
Nothing that you hadn't outer—
For reform is running high,
And the world is growing dry,
Laws for each infirmity
Substitutes for vertebrae.

Wickedness shall go and stay;
Adam's son nor Eve's fair daughter
Shall a loop-hole find to stray—
Teeter tauter, milk and water!

Everything shall be forbidden—
Raise the fence and clap the lid on!
Strength of muscle is attained
By its use, we've heard explained—

Strength of mind's another story,
Lassitude's the road to glory,
Leave no chance to be a sinner—
From the weakest pick the winner!

Self-restraint has had its call,
Lots o' folks have none at all;
Like dumb sheep they're led to slaughter.
Other poems' there may be,
In a more convincing key,
This alone's enough for me—
Teeter, tauter, milk and water!

Edward N. Barrett.

The great moral issues which have confronted the world have not been worked out at the point of the sword or with the force of the governments behind them. The progress that the world has made in morality comes from the heart, following the teachings of God, and not from the force of men.—
REPRESENTATIVE OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, of Alabama.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION A FARCE.

UNDER National Prohibition the Government would recognize the right of the individual to operate his own still, and the mountaineer could distill his corn without interference. However, the making of whisky would not be confined to the mountains nor to the mountaineers. Under the law everyone would have the right to make wine, beer, brandy, whisky or hard cider, and it is not difficult to make these beverages.

To make whisky from sugar all that is needed is a tin pan in which to ferment the liquor, a tea kettle and a yard of rubber hose.

The making of wine and cider is so simple that a recipe would be superfluous.

For those who have no skill in the preparation of even the simplest beverages there is the probability that supplies will be forthcoming through the co-operative plan.

Lawyers say that if one citizen will have the right to make liquors, then two or more citizens will have the right to unite in the making of liquors, either personally or through agents.

Thus it may be that those who do not care to embark personally in the manufacture of wine, beer or whisky can obtain these liquors by buying stock in co-operative breweries, wineries and distilleries.

CLOGS WHEELS OF PROGRESS.

“SHOW me a state where the liquor question is ever dominant that is not merely marking time commercially, and I will concede I am in error. What of forward-looking legislation have Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maine, or North Dakota put on the statute books in the past ten years?”—Hon. Benjamin Sellig Washer.

ONE IN TWENTY ARRESTED.

IS liquor the cause of crime? Read this from the Topeka (Kan.) State Journal:

“The total number of arrests made by the Topeka police department during the year of 1915 was equal to one-twentieth of the population of Topeka. 2,142 arrests were made.”

DON'T!!!

Don't

Drink the drinks you want to drink,
Nor think the thoughts you want to think!

Don't

Eat the food you want to eat,
Nor meet the folks you want to meet!

Don't

Smoke the smokes you want to smoke,
Nor joke the jokes you want to joke!

Don't

Swear the way you want to swear,
Nor air the views you want to air!

Don't

Spend the cash you want to spend,
Nor bend the ways you want to bend!

Don't

Go the pace you want to go;
Nor know the things you want to know!

Don't

Get the stuff you want to get,
Nor bet the wad you want to bet!

Don't

See the sights you want to see,
Nor be the sort you want to be!

Don't

Die as you would want to die,
And you'll be happy by and by!

—W. J. Lampton, in "Life."

"JUSTICE ALWAYS."

"It is of great importance to a republic not only to guard society against the oppression of its rulers, but to guard one part of society against the oppression of the other. Justice is the end of government; it is the end of civil society."—James Madison.

A PROHIBITION TOMBSTONE.

SISTERSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA, on the B. & O. R. R., and Ohio River (47 miles from Parkersburg and Wheeling), in one of the richest agricultural districts in the world, in a region of highly productive grain and dairy farms and diversified crops and constant prosperity, offers this solid brick and concrete plant to any manufacturer or wholesale house. This plant was formerly the Sistersville Brewery and has been vacated as it is in dry territory.

The plant is less than ten years old; cost \$150,000 to build; covers one acre of ground; is equipped with ice plant, and has an elevator shaft. A railroad siding is in, and every part of the building is in first class shape. The four-story building, 119 ft. x 53 ft. together with the two-story addition, 130 ft. x 31 ft., contains approximately 26,000 square feet of available floor space; this does not include the one-story office building, 23 ft. x 29 ft.

This beautiful plant is offered to any manufacturing concern, rent free, for a term of years, depending upon the nature of the enterprise. Write or wire for further information, Chamber of Commerce, Sistersville, W. Va.—From circular issued by Chamber of Commerce, Sistersville, West Virginia.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ON PERSONAL FREEDOM.

“FORGET not, I pray you, the right of personal freedom. Self-government is the foundation of all our political and social institutions. Seek not to enforce upon your brother by legislative enactment the virtue that he can possess only by the dictates of his own conscience and the energy of his will.”—John Quincy Adams.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ON COERCION.

“TELL any man he shall not do a thing or have a thing, and that thing becomes the very one he wishes to do or have.”—Thomas Jefferson.

RESENT THE MUZZLE.

“LET us be Christian men of moderation in drink as in all other things; but do not let us permit others to put a muzzle on us as they do on dogs.”—Rt. Rev. P. J. Donahoe, Bishop of Wheeling, W. Va.

LIMITS AMERICAN LIBERTY.

“PROHIBITION limits the spirit of American liberty; It holds the menace of old slaveries, cast-off prejudices, mental and physical, that we in this country have long outgrown. It is warming back into pestilent life and activity those old snakes —scotched, not killed!—of Hatred, Proscription, Bigotry, Fear! For in the simplest terms, what is Prohibition? A giving play to that ineradicable passion for regulating and controlling and tyrannizing over the lives of others which so many men cherish in the name of godliness. It was this spirit —and no other!—which framed the dungeons and devised the tortures of the Inquisition. Prohibition has many pious sponsors in the present, and in the past it had a patron no less illustrious than the Duke of Alva.”—Michael Monaham, Editor Phoenix Magazine.

CRIME AND PROHIBITION.

THE following view of Prosecuting Attorney Henry Simms, of Huntington, W. Va., who was elected on a “dry” ticket, was expressed to the Huntington Herald-Despatch:

“Liquor cuts a smaller figure in crime than most persons believe. In 80% of criminal cases in Cabell County, liquor had no connection. Crime has increased since the Yost Prohibition law went into effect, and the police and prosecutor’s office have had more to do since that time.”

QUESTION FOR THE INDIVIDUAL.

“THE question of abstinence or non-abstinence is one which can be settled only by the individual conscience.”—Archdeacon Farrar.

“AND LIGHT THE WORLD WITH GAS.”

How well it is the sun and moon
Are placed so very high
That no presuming man can reach
To pluck them from the sky.

If 'twere not so I do believe
That some reforming ass
Would soon attempt to pluck them down
And light the world with gas!

—Princeton Review, About 1853.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE.

OUR religion is based on freedom of choice. It is for us to choose between bad or good, according to our definition of the same. Men and women cannot be legislated into Goodness nor into Salvation.

If we lose control of ourselves the mind and body run riot. Self-control, combined with temperance in the individual, is the basis of society's moral success. Prohibition begins at the wrong end.

The Prohibitionist believes, "Law, then public sentiment"—whether or no. It is the great cry of the Prohibitionists that they are going to alleviate all our sufferings and, by doing away with liquor, make this earth a second Paradise. They wrongly accuse liquor of being the great cause of distress and suffering. With their own peculiar ideas of liberty and freedom they are going to reform us regardless of our own particular desires in the matter. They are going to attempt the absurdity of making men good by legislation.

It has always been an acknowledged right that freedom of choice be granted to all as long as the exercise of this right in no way conflicted with the right of others. How can the Prohibitionist stand up and tell us that by taking a drink man infringes upon the rights of others? By preventing man from freedom of choice in the matter of drink the Prohibitionist violates his right by destroying his freedom.

PROHIBIT TOBACCO ADVERTISING?

THE Jackson (Miss.) News sees in the attempts to prohibit liquor advertising, the birth of a similar movement against the advertising of tobacco. It says:

"If the lot of cranks and professional reformers, led by an alien fanatic, can pass a law prohibiting newspapers from publishing liquor advertisements, they can, with the same sort of logic, coerce and intimidate the law makers into passing a law prohibiting the publication of tobacco advertising."

SOBRIETY FROM WITHIN.

"WE want all classes of men to be sober; sober lives are the best lives, but that sense of sobriety must come from within."—Pittsburg Labor World.

Information Bureau

THE Publicity Department of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America conducts an Information Bureau for the purpose of supplying facts, statistics and arguments against Prohibition in whatever way Prohibition may appear.

All questions which may arise in YOUR mind in regard to the Pros and Cons of Prohibition can be answered if you will drop a line to the above department.

Specialists are employed to take care of these requests for information.

Authors and debaters who have in mind proposed discussions on the Pros and Cons of the "Liquor Question" are urged to make use of the special library on this subject available at the offices of the above organization.

Literature dealing with all phases of Prohibition can be secured free of charge upon application. Requests for special information will be given prompt attention.

Address all communications to "PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT," No. 301 United Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

INDEX.

	PAGE
A	
Abbott, Rev. Lyman, on Jesus and Prohibition.....	69
Abraham Lincoln's Temperance Views.....	32-39
Adams, John Quincy, on Prohibition.....	119
Alabama—Free Schools Endangered.....	96
Alabama, Prohibition In.....	86
Alcohol, a War Factor.....	75
Alcohol in Patent Medicines.....	14-15
A Minister on Prohibition.....	87
“American Issue” Sued.....	94
Anti-Saloon League Afraid of Real Prohibition.....	26-27
Anti-Saloon League Convention.....	5
Anti-Saloon League Inquisition.....	97
Anti-Saloon League’s National Lobby.....	70
A Prohibition Tombstone.....	119
Arizona, Prohibition In.....	106
Arkansas, Prohibition In.....	86
Army Canteen	107
“A Scab Encouraging Institution”.....	55
Average Cost of Drink to American Family Is Low.....	101
B	
Bailey, Warren Worth, on Prohibition.....	68
Bakers and Butchers.....	45
Barchfield, Representative Andrew J., of Pennsylvania.....	60
Billy Sunday and Prohibition.....	18-21
Bishop Williams, Chas. D., on the Saloon.....	76
Bishop Spalding on Prohibition.....	69
Blackie, John Stuart.....	104
Blackwood, Robert, on Liquor and Crime.....	64
Bootlegging in “Dry” States.....	105
Bright’s Disease in Maine.....	100
Brown, L. Ames, on Anti-Saloon League Lobby.....	70
Brown, L. Ames, on Prohibition and Constitution.....	82
Bryan, C. M., on Crime and Prohibition.....	76
Bryan Refuted	83
Building and Loan Associations.....	59
C	
Call Workers Murderers.....	45
Canfield, Dr. H. A., on Prohibition.....	46-47
Capital Invested in Liquor Industry.....	88
Capital Involved in Liquor Industry.....	72
Cardinal Gibbons on Prohibition.....	44
Cardinal Manning’s View.....	31
Causes of Accidents.....	78
Chattanooga, Crime In.....	89
Chicago Tribune on Prohibition.....	67
Church Members—U. S. Census.....	58
Church Membership and Prohibition.....	50
City Hall Bootleggers’ Headquarters.....	81
Clogs Wheels of Progress.....	117
Colorado and Prohibition.....	45
Colorado, Prohibition In.....	65-103
Compensation	84
Compensation, Saloon Man Reimbursed.....	112
Confiscation vs. Compensation.....	29-30-31
Consumption of Liquor.....	6-114

Consumption of Liquor Increases.....	92-112
Cost of Drink.....	101
Crime	60
Crime and Liquor.....	64
Crime and Prohibition.....	76-120
Crime Increases in "Dry" Kansas.....	114

D

Darrow, Clarence, on Prohibition.....	80
Day of the Bootlegger, The.....	113
Disregards Spirit of Constitution.....	82
Divorces	59
Divorces and Prohibition.....	49
Donahoe, Rev. P. J., on Prohibition.....	119
Don't	118
Drinking Nations Lead and Have Led the World.....	61
Drugs and Prohibition.....	111
Drunkenness at Anti-Saloon League Convention.....	5
Drunkenness in Des Moines.....	103
Drunkenness in "Dry" Maine.....	105
"Dry" Laws Cause Bootlegging.....	105
Dry "Leaders" Bad Americans.....	67
"Dry" States, Poor Relations.....	101
"Dry" States Return to License and Regulation.....	4
Duluth, Minn., and Prohibition.....	111

E

Eminent Divines on Prohibition.....	69
Europe's Drink Reform.....	102
Exposition Visitors Very Temperate.....	113

F

Face \$180,000 Deficit.....	111
Farmers and Prohibition.....	73
Farm Products Used in Making Liquor.....	83
Farrar, Archdeacon, on Prohibition.....	120
Financial Results of Prohibition.....	87
Flannigan, J. D., on Prohibition.....	41
Former President Taft on Prohibition.....	9
Freedom of Choice.....	121

G

George Washington on Prohibition.....	42-43
Georgia Gin	32
Georgia, Prohibition In.....	87-103 106-109
Georgia, Lynchings	71
Gibbony, D. Clarence, on Compensation.....	84
Gill, Representative Michael J., on Prohibition.....	25
Goeke, Representative J. Henry, on Prohibition.....	22
Gompers on Prohibition.....	170
Great Men and Temperance.....	109

H

Hanly Against I. & R.....	102
Hapgood, Hutchins, on Prohibition.....	80
Harwood, Rev. Dr., on Prohibition.....	69
History of Prohibition States.....	8
Hobson and Your Money.....	48
Hobson Demands Whiskey for His Men.....	40
Hobson Resolution	22
Hobson's "2,000 a Day".....	22
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, on Prohibition.....	115

I

Illiteracy	58
Illogic of Prohibition.....	104
Industrial Accidents	78
Industries Affected by Prohibition.....	12
Injustice of National Prohibition Amendment.....	54
Insanity and Prohibition.....	49-59
Insanity Increases in Kansas.....	81
Intemperance and Prohibition.....	9
Internal Revenue	73
Iowa, Prohibition In.....	103
Iowa Taxes Raised by Prohibition.....	111
"Issue" Pays Damages.....	94

J

Jamaica Ginger	77
Jefferson, Thomas, on Coercion.....	119
"Jick" or Jamaica Ginger.....	77
"Justice Always".....	118
Juvenile Delinquency and Prohibition.....	50

K

Kansas, Crime In.....	114
Kansas, Insanity Increases.....	81
Kansas vs. The License States (Comparison).....	49-51
Kansas, Prohibition In.....	103
Kinney, Rev. Henry C., on Crime and Liquor.....	69
Koren, John, on European Liquor Legislation.....	102
Koren, John, on Prohibition.....	53

L

Labor Accepted by Prohibition.....	73
Labor and Prohibition.....	25-55-91-100
Labor Editors Against Prohibition.....	109
Labor Opposes Prohibition.....	66
Labor (Statistics)	57
License, Regulation and Control.....	12
Limits American Liberty.....	120
Lincoln on Prohibition.....	32-39
Liquor Business and Taxes.....	108
Liquor and Crime.....	64
Liquor and Longevity.....	82
Liquor at Washington Feast.....	13
Liquor Consumption	6
Liquor Consumption Increases.....	92-112
Longevity and Liquor.....	82
Lynching in Georgia.....	71

M

Madison, James, on Prohibition.....	118
Madden, Representative Martin B., on Prohibition.....	89
Magnitude of Liquor Industry.....	7
Maine, Bright's Disease In.....	100
Maine, Drunkenness In.....	105
Maine, Prohibition In.....	103
Martial Law in "Dry" Town.....	109
McConnell, Rev. Dr. S. D., on Prohibition and Temperance.....	69
Means Employment and Low Wages.....	91
Methodist Book Concern.....	55
Militia in "Wet" and "Dry" States.....	85
Mince Pies Prohibited.....	110
Mississippi, Prohibition In.....	107
Monahan, Michael, on Prohibition.....	120
More Policemen Required in "Dry" Cities.....	76

Moore, Representative J. Hampton, of Pennsylvania, on Prohibition	105
Münsterberg, Hugo, on Prohibition.....	90
Murder and Prohibition.....	51-110

N

National Prohibition a Farce.....	117
National Prohibition, Hobson Resolution.....	22
Need of Defense.....	90
Nelson, Senator, on Prohibition.....	11
New Orleans <i>Labor Record</i> on Prohibition.....	68

O

One Boy That Prohibition Did Not Save.....	46-47
One in Twenty Arrested.....	117

P

Parker, Representative Richard Wayne, of New Jersey.....	76
Patent Medicine in "Dry" Territory.....	14
Patterson, Malcolm R., on National Prohibition.....	54
Paupers	58
Pauperism and Prohibition.....	49
Perils of Prohibition.....	103
Policewoman on Prohibition.....	98
Political Parties and Prohibition.....	66
Preparedness and Prohibition.....	85
Princeton University Turns Down Billy Sunday.....	18-21
Prisoners	60
Prohibition Affects Numerous Industries.....	12
Prohibition and Labor.....	45
Prohibition and Polygamy.....	11
Prohibition and the Farmer.....	22
Prohibition Catechism	16-17
Prohibition Endangers Free Schools.....	96
"Prohibition Hypocrisy"	106
Prohibition in 1855.....	93
Prohibition in Georgia.....	32-106
Prohibition in Kansas.....	41
Prohibition in Russia.....	24-25
Prohibition Makes Criminals.....	107
Prohibition Movement in the United States.....	10
Prohibition Raises Taxes.....	111
Prohibition Rejected on Popular Vote.....	4
Prohibition, Results of.....	41
Prohibition States	8
Prohibition of Tobacco Advertising.....	121
Prohibition Without Compensation Is Robbery.....	28
Prohibition Would Cost from Three to Five Billion Dollars.....	72
Prohibition Wrong, Says Darrow.....	80
Prohibitionist's Intemperance	44
Puritanism and Prohibition.....	80

Q

Question for the Individual.....	120
----------------------------------	-----

R

Rejected by All Parties.....	66
Resent the Muzzle.....	119
Revenue from Liquor Industry.....	56
Revenue from "Wet" and "Dry" States.....	101
Rice, Jas. G., on Prohibition in South.....	86
Robert Blackwood on Liquor and Crime.....	64
"Rum," a Mere Vulgarism.....	115
Russia is Not "Dry".....	24

S

Saloonist Is Compensated.....	112
"Save the Boy".....	65
Savings Accounts—U. S. Census.....	57
Savings Accounts and Prohibition.....	51
Says Vice Followed "Sunday".....	108
Seattle, Bootlegging In.....	81
Sobriety from Within.....	121
South Dakota Anti-Saloon League.....	26-27
South Staggering Under "Dry" Laws.....	86
Special Liquor Measures.....	113
States Rejecting Prohibition.....	4
Sunday and Vice.....	108
Sunday Sore at Detroit Folks.....	98
Supreme Court Decision in Warehouse Receipts Case.....	95

T

Taft on Prohibition.....	74
Taxes and Liquor Business.....	108
Ten Million Mouths to Feed.....	41
The Consummation.....	116
The Farmer and Prohibition.....	83
The Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.....	69
The "Poor Man's Club".....	76
Tobacco Advertising Prohibition.....	121
Tobacco Growers See Danger in Prohibition.....	99
Tobacco Opposed by Anti-Saloon Leaguer.....	97
Topeka, Kansas, Arrests in.....	117

U

Underwood, Representative Oscar W., on Prohibition.....	104-116
Urban States Are "Wet".....	92

V

Vance, Lee J., on Compensation.....	69
Vermont, Why It Voted "Wet".....	71

W

Wages Paid to Liquor Workers.....	88
Wanted Anti-Saloon League Member.....	112
War and Alcohol.....	75
Washer, Benjamin Sellig, on Prohibition.....	117
Washington and Prohibition.....	18-35
Washington, Prohibition In.....	87-103
Wasson, Dr. R. W., on Prohibition.....	87
Watterson on Prohibition.....	110
Webb-Kenyon Law	23
West, Andrew F., on Billy Sunday.....	18-21
West Virginia and Prohibition.....	23
West Virginia, Crime in.....	120
West Virginia Liquor Cases.....	104
West Virginia, Sistersville Chamber of Commerce.....	119
Who Foots "Dry" Bills.....	68
Who Will Make Up This Deficit?	56
Why Liquor Men Fight.....	95
Why Vermont Voted "Wet".....	71
"Wine of Cardui" Suit.....	4
Woman's Experience in Oklahoma.....	114
W. C. T. U. for Censorship.....	111
Would Censor Newspapers.....	111

Do You Know—

That the production and distribution of alcohol beverages give employment directly to 1,100,000 persons?

That if those indirectly affected are included the number employed would reach 1,600,000, representing a population of 8,000,000?

That the trades affected are not only the distillery and brewery workers, but countless other allied industries, such as bottle makers, carpenters, coopers, cork dealers, fixture manufacturers, lithographers, printers, etc.?

That the liquor industry employs people at wages superior to all but a few industries in the country?

That those employed by the liquor industry would, under prohibition, be compelled to hunt for other lines of work with the ultimate result that the standard of living for all working men must become lower?

The wage is a commodity; subject to the law of supply and demand?

That prohibition would strike the blow that would affect the jobs of 1,600,000 workers and jeopardize the livelihood of all those dependent upon them?

Think It Over!

